

MR. LODGE FAILS TO WIN PRESIDENT WITH COURT PLAN

Executive Indicates His Views on Mr. Harding's Proposal Remain Unchanged

HUGHES MAY RESIGN

Secretary of State Consistently Balked by Senate in His Peace Overtures

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, May 10.—The plan for a World Court devised by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, was worked out entirely independently of the Administration. President Coolidge was not consulted. It was said at the White House, and the State Department is still withholding comment and approval.

The President is willing that it shall be known that he has not changed his views with regard to the World Court since he set them forth in his first message to Congress and in his address before the Associated Press in New York.

In his message to Congress Mr. Coolidge announced his desire to see a court established and asserted that inasmuch as the Harding-Hughes plan was the only practical one which had been presented, on which many nations had agreed, he commended it to the Senate with the proposed reservations.

Mr. Hughes' Status That Mr. Lodge mentioned to the President that he proposed to bring up the World Court plan in the Senate is true, but he gave no indication that his plan would be of a character which observers insist would block action on the pending proposal commended by the President.

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, knew nothing of it until he saw it in the public prints. This, the attitude of the Congress in regard to the Japanese, and other incidents indicating the indifference and at times hostility of Congress toward the State Department, have revived reports that Mr. Hughes will resign as Secretary of State as soon as he can do so without embarrassing the President.

The opinion here is widespread that the State Department cannot obtain support for its policies affecting the relations of the United States with foreign countries it is so handicapped as to impair its usefulness, and in such a situation, Mr. Hughes would not desire to continue in his present position.

Disarming Conference Another international matter in which the President has let it be known that he is deeply interested is a conference for the discussion of further limitations on armament. It was repeated at the White House yesterday that there is insistent need for the uncompleted issues of the 1920 conference for the limitation of armament to be taken up and possibly for a codification of the international laws; but that because of conditions existing in the United States and in Europe it is not feasible to call such a conference this summer. There would have to be two conferences to deal with these subjects since the limitation of armament concerns comparatively few, while nearly all civilized nations are concerned in the codification of the laws.

In the excitement of a political campaign upon which the country will soon be entering and in the political confusion persisting in discussion of the countries of Europe at this time it is felt by President Coolidge that the cool, considered action and favorable atmosphere necessary for such conferences could not be obtained. However, he believes it well to have the thought of the people directed toward their desirability as soon as conditions make it possible for representatives of the nations to meet for these purposes.

By Special Cable PARIS, May 10.—It must be confessed that the proposal of Henry Cabot Lodge's World Court, altogether distinct from the League of Nations, is coldly received in France. No definite opinions are officially expressed since the report of the speech is incomplete, but it is obvious that the first impression is that the Lodge scheme does not take up much further. At present it is not the League of Nations which provides judges, it merely makes selections from the nominations provided by The Hague Arbitration Tribunal. The difference in procedure is not highly important. At present the connection between the World Court and League of Nations is extremely small. Nevertheless, if alterations would secure greater American co-operation there would be a general agreement in favor of them. In some American circles here Mr. Lodge's project and Mr. Coolidge's proposal for a disarmament conference are said to open a window on peace. Surely the details of the actual machinery will be changed if it will secure American participation, but the point is that at present the French do not quite appreciate the advantages to be derived from this.

CANADIAN SEA COAL EXAMINED MONTREAL, May 9 (Special Correspondence).—An English syndicate propose to spend \$7,000,000 in mining developments in Nova Scotia if their developers who have arrived here report in favor of the leasing of the coal measures at Port Hood, Mahou, Inverness and St. Rose on the West Coast of Cape Breton. The Inverness area has been mined for years on a small scale. At Port Hood and Mahou mines were operated years ago, but were abandoned. The St. Rose area was never developed. The coal measures in these districts mostly extend under the sea.

British Factory Bill to Appear Shortly

By Special Cable Manchester, May 10 The entire surprise of the cotton industry, and particularly of the representatives of the employers and operatives serving on the committee which Arthur Henderson, Home Secretary, intimated would help him in the preparation of his new factory bill, announcement has been made that the bill will be introduced in Parliament next Wednesday.

48-HOUR WEEK MEASURE PASSED

Rhode Island Governor Signs Measure Affecting Women and Children

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 10.—Gov. William S. Flinn before leaving the State House this morning after an all-night session of the Senate signed the act introduced earlier in the session by Representative James F. Lavander, Republican, of Bristol, establishing a 48-hour work week in Rhode Island for women and children.

The act was passed by the Senate after the Republican senators, 21 in number, had left the Senate chamber, leaving 15 Democrats in full possession. The Republicans went home after Senator Arthur A. Sherman, Republican, Portsmouth, president pro tem, had challenged the right of Lieut. Gov. Felix A. Toupin to declare the Senate at ease.

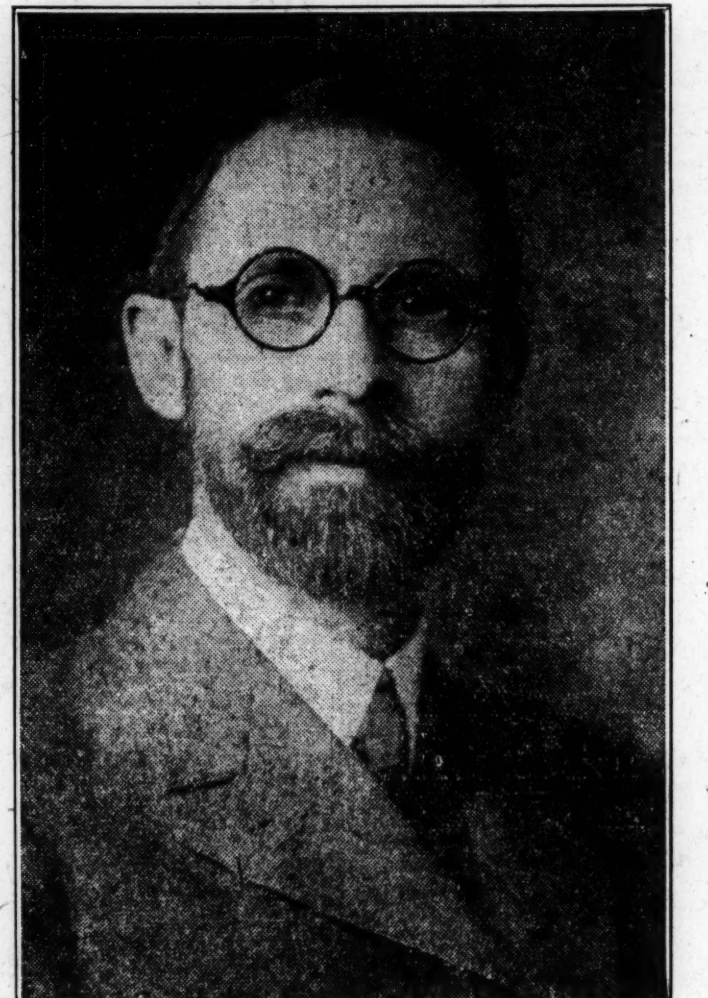
Senator Sherman followed his challenge by declaring himself presiding officer and recognizing Senator Henry A. Evers, who moved to adjourn. This motion was declared carried amid the protests of the Democrats and the pounding of the gavel by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The 48-hour bill was passed by the House two months ago by a large majority. The Senate, with the Republican members absent, also passed a resolution submitting to the people the question of whether a constitutional convention should be held and an act making an emergency appropriation for the maintenance of the state government. Forty-eight appointments made by Governor Flinn last January and held since on the presiding officer's desk, were taken up and approved by the Senate.

MASSACHUSETTS DRYS SUPPORT 'MR. DALLINGER IN SENATE RACE'

Friends Cite Record—Friends Say He Will Stay in Contest Until Finish

With the formally announced entry of Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge, member of the national House of Representatives from Massachusetts, for the Republican nomination for



FREDERICK W. DALLINGER

United States Senator to succeed David I. Walsh (D.) of Pittsfield, the reputation of nominations is regarded as practically closed. Louis A. Coolidge of Milton, representing the wet element in the Republican Party and that which has always been strongly loyal to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, was the first entry into the Republican senatorial nomination contest. Frederick H. Gillett of

MERCHANT-FARMER CO-OPERATIVE PLAN LOWERS GAS PRICE

Twenty Minnesota "Companies" Bring Prices Down to 18 Cents—State Prosecutors Aid

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 10 (Special).—Twenty co-operative gasoline companies have been formed by Minnesota consumers to combat high gasoline with the result that prices in at least five southern Minnesota towns have dropped to 18 cents a gallon, compared with 20.5 a gallon in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

These companies are incorporated—farmers and business men buying gasoline in large lots and selling it at 18 cents a gallon, filling station price. Independent oil companies have met the reduction.

Clifford C. Hilton, Attorney-General of Minnesota, pointed out that Minnesota motorists would pay \$1,000,000 more for their automobile gasoline in 1924 at present filling prices than they would have to pay at the 16.9 cents a gallon price of last fall. He added: "Organization of co-operative associations, in which consuming members buy at wholesale, distribute and divide the profits, is the most effective method of fighting these high prices."

Some of the southern Minnesota co-operatives are selling at the reduced cost, while others are selling at the price quoted by the large oil companies, and intend to declare patronage dividends at the end of the year.

N. J. Holmberg, State Commissioner of Agriculture, after an investigation of gasoline prices, recommended that co-operative groups be formed.

AIRMAN AT BANGKOK IN REMARKABLE TRIP COVERING 1200 MILES

By Special Cable PARIS, May 10.—Lieut. Pelletier Doisy is now reported at Bangkok. Starting from Calcutta he has covered another 1200 miles, with only a brief landing at Rangoon. Owing to the intense heat he is at the most difficult stage. There never has been anything like such flying. The next stage is Hanoi, in Indo-China, 750 miles away, but it is possible that Lieutenant Doisy will, as before, exceed his schedule.

LONDON MONEY MARKET LONDON, May 10.—Money was 1 1/2 per cent today and discount rates—short bills, 2 1/2 per cent; three months' bills, 3 1/2 per cent.

Explorer of Egypt's Tombs



HOWARD CARTER Discoverer of King Tut-anh-Amen's Tomb

MR. CARTER FINDS PRESIDENT POSTED ON EXPLORATIONS

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, May 10.—Amid the myriad affairs of state, President Coolidge is finding time to follow the work of excavating in the tomb of King Tut-anh-Amen in Egypt. Howard Carter, discoverer of the tomb, said after calling upon the Executive at the White House, that he was both "amazed and flattered" by the President's familiarity with his work in Egypt and urged the expedition on to further discoveries.

American publicity methods were praised by Mr. Carter, when he declared that "The widespread publicity given by American newspapers to the work in Egypt had evidently been read in detail by Americans from the President down," so thorough was their knowledge of the exploration.

President and Mrs. Coolidge, accompanied by a small gathering of friends, were to have heard Mr. Carter give his illustrated lecture in the East Room at the White House last night, but the event has been indefinitely postponed.

PRINCE OF PIEDMONT TO VISIT ARGENTINA

By Special Cable ROME, May 10.—It is announced that Humbert, the Prince of Piedmont, Italian heir apparent, after attending the centenary celebration of the cavalry school at Pinerolo, of which Count Calvi di Bergolo, his brother-in-law, is head, will visit the Italian colonies resident in Latin America. The Prince will visit Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Chile.

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COAST GUARD PLANS ENLISTMENT OF 4000 FOR U. S. DRY NAVY

A concerted drive will be made immediately by the United States Coast Guard service at Boston to enlist part of the 4000 men needed to man the dry navy planned to stop the smuggling of liquor.

P. H. Ueberoth, divisional commander of the Coast Guard service at Boston, announced today that his office, in accordance with orders from Washington, would enlist a large number of men to man the 20 destroyers, 2 mine sweepers, and 350 speed motorboats "cut, with the present Coast Guard cutters, are to comprise the United States dry navy."

Special enlistments of one year are provided by this new service. The men will be sent to Philadelphia for a short but intensive training. Those who have had previous Navy, Coast Guard or Merchant Marine experience, practically are assured of receiving petty officers' rank. Men with experience with gasoline engines are desired especially for the swift motorboats, contracts for a large number of which already have been signed.

CANADIAN PATROL ASKED

WINNIPEG, Man., May 5 (Special Correspondence).—To cope with the alien smuggling traffic which is flourishing along the international boundary, the United States immigration office in Winnipeg has requested the establishment of a large patrol along the border.

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Sir J. Craig Calls for Mutual Agreement

By The Associated Press Belfast, May 10

NO SETTLEMENT of the Irish boundary question can give any assurance of peace and concord unless it is reached by mutual agreement, and "there is no one tending to the contrary," Sir James Craig, Prime Minister of Ulster, declared today.

"So strongly do I desire a proper and enduring settlement," he said, "that I will do anything in reason to attain it. My wish for a settlement is so great and so real that if an agreement of the kind I have described could be reached, even at the expense of my dropping out of public life, I would be willing to make that sacrifice. If President Cosgrave and I could settle this and clear up the other little difficulties outstanding, we would have done a good day's work for our country."

METHODISTS MAKE PLEA FOR ALL RACES

No Discrimination in Admission to Country and Citizenship Is Urged

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 10 (AP).—A plea for the admission to this country and to American citizenship of all peoples "regardless of race, color, or nationality," was approved by the Methodist Episcopal General Conference here today.

"We deplore as unpatriotic and unchristian" the resolution, introduced by the Rev. Ralph W. Sockman of New York City, read in part, "the movements... in many sections that discriminate against and humiliate aliens, and that single out certain races and religious groups for discriminatory and unfriendly treatment."

A resolution whose preamble condemned the practice of lynching as against the Constitution and contrary to democratic government, was also passed by the conference. Introduced by the Rev. R. G. Morris of North Carolina and endorsed by several Negro delegates the resolution called for the appointment by the board of bishops of a committee to present the conference's attitude on the Dyer anti-lynching bill, now before Congress, to President Coolidge, the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives.

Asked to Defeat Wet Bills

Prohibition again received the attention of the delegates, who passed a resolution asking Congress to defeat the 59 beer bills now pending, to place prohibition agents under civil service, to deport aliens twice convicted of violating the prohibition and narcotic laws, and to establish a federal enforcement bureau.

The resolution, reported by the committee on temperance, prohibition and public morals, read:

Resolved: That the general conference... urge Congress and the judiciary to defeat the 59 beer bills, to strengthen enforcement by enacting pending legislation to put prohibition agents under civil service, to concentrate all enforcement activities into a responsible enforcement bureau and to enact a law to deport aliens upon the second conviction for violation of the prohibition and narcotic laws.

"Inducements are being held out to foreigners to come here and make fortunes by violating the prohibition law," said Dr. Clarence T. Wilson of the commission on temperance. "The civil service clause should be supported, because many senators who now can make prohibition officers are well known opponents of all prohibition restrictions, and themselves fought tooth and nail against the prohibition amendments."

Amendment to disfranchise

American citizens for the third offense against the prohibition law, proposed by S. A. Bright of New Mexico, was tabled, Dr. Wilson opposing it.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

TURKS ADOPTING HOSTILE ATTITUDE TOWARD FRANCE

Angora Government Credited With Preparing Trouble on the Syrian Frontier

WAVE OF XENOPHOBIA

Germany Also Reported to Be Stirring Up Strife in Near East

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON By Special Cable

PARIS, May 10.—For some time there have been misgivings concerning the situation on the Syrian frontier, but recent reports have intensified the belief that the Turks at Angora are preparing mischief. There is no confirmation of the stories of actual serious collisions, though incidents have occurred, and the Turkish papers make the most of them. This desire to magnify the trouble is itself disturbing, for it denotes an attitude of not being displeased with the prospect of creating difficulties for the French. It is asserted that only police forces have been employed in the operations, but circumstantial statements that troops have been moved on the Turkish side are made, and though it is not easy to sift the falsehoods from the truth, strained relations with grave possibilities seem to exist.

In official quarters, the newspapers now discuss the unfriendly attitude of the Turks toward the French. While other countries are intensely disliked in Turkey, over which a wave of xenophobia is sweeping, it is France curiously enough that is the special object of animosity. This is partly the paradoxical result of the pro-Turkish policy of the French, but also is partly in consequence of the proximity of the French and Turks on the Turco-Syrian frontier. The Turks regret the loss of Syria, and doubtless hope sooner or later to extend their sway.

Moreover there is evidence that Germany is endeavoring to stir up strife in the Near East. German influence at Angora has lately increased. Obviously Germany would rejoice if France experienced difficulties here. The presence of General von Lossow is announced as about to participate in the Army Council of Turkey, fixed for next month. While it is desirable to accept all news of fighting with the utmost reserve, it cannot be doubted that converging reports indicate an uneasy situation which requires to be most carefully handled and watched.

PARIS FORESEES POINCARÉ VICTORY

Reduced Majority Is Predicted by Premier's Opponents

PARIS, May 10 (AP).—That the agricultural bloc will swing the Prime Minister, Raymond Poincaré, into power again in tomorrow's parliamentary election is the confident assertion of the Government campaign managers.

France has 4,500,000 landowners, most of them peasants, among whom are about one-third of the national electorate. The farming interests, combined with the commercial and industrial forces, are relied upon by the Prime Minister to supply him with an adequate majority. The farmers have been making more money in the last two years than ever before, and it is difficult to find in the rural districts any peasant or proprietor who is not in favor of keeping M. Poincaré in power.

Few predictions are made in the organs of any variety of political opinion; even the Communists are making but moderate claims. The new system of voting, the immense number of candidates, and the division of the Chamber of Deputies into many groups give bases for such widely varied calculations that experienced observers are not disposed to assert anything strongly except victory for the present Government, with its opponents affirming that it will be returned with a reduced majority.

SWARAJISTS NOW CHANGE TACTICS

Party Asks Government Use of Products of Indian Labor

By Special Cable BOMBAY, May 10.—The Swarajists are changing their tactics in the Legislature. The leaders at the party meeting in Bombay have approved resolutions moved by Swaraj members in the May-June session.

These resolutions urge that substantial acceptance by the Imperial Government of the resolution for full and responsible government that was adopted by the Assembly in February will alone meet the requirements of the situation. They also ask the Government, in view of the unjust treatment of Indians in the colonies, to prohibit the use in the departments of all articles made in the British Empire outside India, except such as can only be obtained from another country.

Other resolutions ask for the introduction of the total prohibition of liquor, the organization of spinning and weaving on a large scale to relieve unemployment and distress, and the purchase of Indian-made cloth in all Government departments.

World News in Brief

London.—The Norwegian Government has appointed a delegation of seven members to negotiate a commercial treaty with Soviet Russia, and the delegates are starting immediately for Leningrad, according to a Christiania dispatch to the Morning Post.

Belgrade.—Armed strife is reported to have broken out in consequence of a conflict between the Albanian Government in Tirana and a number of deputies who demand that the capital of the country be transferred to another town. Dispatches from the Albanian frontier say the deputies have occupied the town of Krojani.

Washington.—Whatever prospect the future may hold for another arms conference, President Coolidge does not expect the opportunity for such a gathering to present itself during the coming summer. The President has announced that a definite settlement of European reparations should precede the calling of any arms conference, and he sees no prospect that such a settlement can be effected for some months to come.

Chicago.—A total of 425 delegates favorable to the candidacy of William Gibbs McAdoo for the Democratic presidential nomination is claimed in a statement by David Ladd Rockwell, chairman of the McAdoo-for-President Committee.

New York.—A move has been made to appeal the case of William H. Anderson, former superintendent of the New York State Anti-Saloon League, who is now serving a sentence of one year to two years, in Sing Sing for third degree forgery.

Washington.—Amalgamation of the American Automobile Association and the National Motorists Association has been ratified. The amalgamation will bring into one body motor clubs with a membership of 750,000 automobile owners.

New York.—Clothing bills of the average American family have been steadily on the increase the past two years, according to National Industry Conference Board Statistics. A year's supply of clothing costs 14 per cent more now than two years ago, and the average of clothing prices has risen 1 per cent since last November, the figures show.

Perth, Aust. (AP).—The biggest purchase of pastoral property ever recorded in western Australia has been made by Sir Richard Waldie Griffiths, who recently bought two properties, each consisting of about 560,000 acres. The pastures, for which the price of \$800,000 was paid, have been inclosed with 700 miles of fencing, and 50 padlocks have been built.

New York.—Prof. C. M. Gayley of the University of California has been chosen director of the British division of the American University Union for 1924, it is announced.

Buenos Aires.—Fifteen hundred manufacturers and merchants, assembled under the auspices of the Argentine Industrial Union, resolved to disobey the new pension law. They decided that they would neither pay their own contributions (5 per cent of their salary) to the pension fund nor collect the employees' contributions, as called for under the terms of the law.

METHODISTS MAKE PLEA FOR ALL RACES

(Continued from Page 1)

because "enfranchisement is exclusively the function of the separate states."

The appointment was asked of a committee to visit the platform committees of the two major parties and protest against the insertion in the platforms of any plank demanding allegiance to the Eighteenth Amendment and the Prohibition Act. The resolution, proposed by Chester A. Smith of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was referred to the committee on temperance, prohibition and public morals.

Cigarettes and tobacco also came before the conference for censure. John C. Craig of the northern Minnesota delegation proposed that the conference express its disapproval of the use and sale of cigarettes, and to ask legislation in the matter from every state in the Union—also to debar from the faculties of the church's institutions any professor addicted to the use of cigarettes. The resolution and an amendment by Edwin R. Read, head of New York adding the word "tobacco," were referred to the temperance committee.

The first period of the conference ended today by adoption of a resolution to end the "call of the conferences." This means that no new business may be introduced on the floor for the remainder of the conference, which will now devote itself to the memorials, reported by the standing committees.

A message of greeting and sympathy to Mrs. Warren G. Harding, framed by Bishop William F. Anderson of Cincinnati, was approved by a unanimous vote of the delegates.

A cablegram of thanks from the Russian Orthodox church for the work of the church and its bishops in that country was read at the close of the morning session. The message declared that "our church will never forget the samaritan service which Bishops Blake and Nuelson, Drs. Hartman and Hecker and your whole church have unselfishly rendered us. May this be the beginning of closer fellowship of our churches and nations."

Bishops to Be Elected

The question of the number of bishops to be elected is one of the subjects of much informal discussion.

Tonight at the Pops

Prelude to "Carmen".....Bizet
Overture to "Oberon".....Weber
"Macbeth".....Macdonald-Jacobson
Fantasia, "Lohengrin".....Wagner
Rhapsody, "Italia".....Casella
Pavane.....Giazounoff
(Flute solo, Pasquale Amerina)
Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni
Finale, Fourth Symphony.....Mahler
Egyptian Ballet.....Tschakowsky
Waltz, "The Rose Tree".....Ligeti
Waltz, "Roses from the South".....Strauss
Fifth Hungarian Dance.....Brahms

Sunday Evening

RUSSIAN PROGRAM
Entrance of Antony, "A Night in Egypt".....Tschakowsky
Dance of the Birds, "Shneuritochka".....Rimsky-Korsakoff
Eight Russian Popular Melodies.....Ladoff
Kammenoi Ostrow.....Rubinstein
Overture Solennelle.....Tschakowsky
Oriental Rhapsody.....Giazounoff
The Lark.....Glinka-Jacobson
Dances, "Prinka".....Borodin
Hebrew Dance.....Karganoff
Procession of the Sardars.....Ippolitoff-Ivanoff

EVENTS TONIGHT

Orchid exhibition of the American Orchid Society, free to the public, Horticultural Hall; lecture on "Nonsymbiotic Method of Growing Orchid Seedlings" by Dr. Louis Knudson of Cornell University, 8.
Boston Y. M. C. A.: Free public illustrated lecture, "Alaska—Yesterday and Today," by Mrs. Agatha Burdick, Bates Hall, 8.
Boston Public Library: Free concert by the Lincoln House Orchestra, 8:15.
Tufts College: Annual "Junior Day Play," 7:45.

Theaters

Copley—"The Devil's Disciple," 8:15.
Hollis—"The Changelings," 8:15.
Keith-Vaudeville, 8.
Selwyn-Thurston, 8:15.
Shubert-Chambers-Souris, 8:15.
St. James—"Thank U," 8:15.

Photoplays

Colonial—"The Thief of Bagdad," 2:10, 8:10.
Tremont Theater—"The Ten Commandments," 2:15, 8:15.
Fenway—"Miami," 8:15.
Park-Mary Pickford in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," 2:15, 8:15.
Tremont Temple—"With Allenby in Palestine," talk by Lowell Thomas, 2:15, 8:15.

SUNDAY EVENTS

Mother's Day observances by various organizations.
Opening of national "Better Homes Week."
Orchid exhibition of the American Orchid Society, Horticultural Hall, closes 9 p. m.; free lecture on "Tropical Orchid Collecting" by John H. Lager of Summit, N. J., 4.
Symphony Hall: Free public chorus contest by groups representing 10 nationalities.
Peoples Choral Union: Free public concert, Jordan Hall, 3.
Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free public talks on "An English Portrait" by Henry L. Seaver, Gallery V of the Evans Building, 2; "A Set of Architectural Panels from Eighteenth Century France," by Edwin J. Hipkiss, Class Room A, 4.
Boston Y. M. C. A.: Public "Young Men's Meeting," address by the Rev. Thomas Bruce Bitler of Prospect Hill Congregational Church, 3:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 191 Palmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year \$3.00; six months \$1.50; three months \$1.00; one month \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.) Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1919.

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among the delegates. The general impression is that the number will be small. The recommendation has not yet come from the committee on the episcopacy. Many feel that no more general superintendents will be chosen than enough to fill the vacancies.

There are 38 episcopal residences at present. In the United States each bishop has supervision over a large territory. For example, Bishop Hughes of Boston area has under his guidance practically all of the New England states. There are 21 episcopal residences scattered over the United States while 17 bishops are located in foreign countries.

While one group advocates a combination of areas and reassignment of territory to decrease the number of bishops required, others demand that more residences should be established. Dr. L. O. Hartman, friend of Russia, and editor of Zion's Herald, Boston, is agitating for a bishop for Moscow. Negro delegates call for more episcopal supervision in northern territory to which their migrant people have come in such large numbers. A fourth bishop is sought for China by the Oriental delegates.

In opposition to these demands others advocate the combination of the St. Louis and the Wichita areas into one area with episcopal residence at Kansas City, and dispensing with the Helena area, the territory of which would then be divided between the Denver, St. Paul and Portland, Ore., bishops. A suggestion for the combination of the Atlanta and Chattanooga areas is under discussion and also the abolition of the Singapore (Straits Settlements) Residence. With this reduction of areas and some others advocates of reduction of the number of bishops assert that it will be unnecessary to elect new bishops.

The opinion of those who are not lined up on one side or the other of this argument is that the vacancies will be filled, but that few if any additional bishops will be chosen.

Anniversary Observed

An anniversary service of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, founded at the Tremont Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston, about 50 years ago, was held Friday afternoon, when Thomas Nicholson of Chicago in the chair. The devotional exercises were led by Dr. Ida Belle Lewis of China.

Dr. Ida Kahn, also of China, was the speaker. She deplored the fact that 90 per cent of the Chinese people are illiterate. "One of the greatest services which the Christian church can render is to reduce that figure," she said. "America is the burden-bearer of the world. When America reduces the illiteracy of China the two nations will stand together, aiding one another in the task of establishing brotherhood throughout the world."

During the past four years there has been an increase in membership in the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of 32 per cent, and in organizations, 23 per cent. Nearly \$9,000,000 receipts in the quadrennium have been reported. In 1919 there were 547 active missionaries, while at the end of last year the number had increased to 692, a gain of 26 per cent. Forty-six new missionaries were sent out last year. There are more than 5000 native workers.

Miss Mei-Lien Chung, of the Nanking Girls' High School, China, sang a solo.

Sunday Services

Sunday evening, having been originally designated by the General Conference Commission as the date for the Anniversary of the Board of Conference Claimants, Dr. Joseph B. Hingley, corresponding secretary of that board, has been asked to preside, since he agreed to merge the service, which will make some statement concerning the cause he represents.

The addresses will be made by Dr. George Elliott, formerly pastor of a leading church in Detroit, and now editor of the Methodist Review, speaking on "The Minister and the Modern World," and Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes of Boston, on the theme, "Religion and Home Life." The Sunday program of the Methodist Men's Convention is as follows:

Morning Session—9 a. m.—Presiding, Judge Henry Wade Rogers, United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Prayer, C. Oscar Ford, D. D., superintendent Springfield district.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Sunday
WNAC (Boston)—11, church service, 2:30; New England Association of Railroad Veterans memorial service, 6:45; church service, 8:30; concert by the Fiddlers of Boston.
WTAT (Boston)—8, concert by the Fiddlers of Boston.
WGI (Medford Hills)—4, "Adventure Hour," 8:30, talk under the auspices of Greater Boston Federation of Churches; Mother's Day Concert.

Monday
WNAC (Boston)—10:30, WNAC Women's Club program, 11:45, "Financial reports," 1 to 2 and 4 to 5, concert, 5 "The Day in Finance," 6, children's half-hour, 8:30 to 9:30, dinner concert, 7:30, baseball reports, 8, concert by Seaman's Friend.
WTAT (Boston)—8:30, dinner concert, 7:30, 8, concert.
WGI (Medford Hills)—12, music, 12:40, markets.

9 a. m.—Worship in song and prayer.
9:30 a. m.—Address, Senator Simon D. Fess of Ohio; subject, "A Rational Substitute for War," 10:30 a. m.—Address, Bishop Robert E. Jones; subject, "Inter-Racial Adjustments," 11:30 a. m.—Closing devotional period led by Charles Wesley Burns, Helena area.

The Vesper Quartet, composed of a mixed quartet from the colored congregation of Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations, Boston, will sing.
Evening Session, 7 p. m.—Presiding, William Fraser McDowell, bishop of Washington Area; prayer, William H. McMinsters, president Mount Union College, Ohio; 7 p. m., worship in song and prayer; 7:30 p. m., address, Gov. Gifford Pinchot, subject, "Making America Dry"; 8:30 p. m., committee on resolutions; 8:45 p. m., address, Bishop Fred B. Fisher of India, subject, "At the Threshold of a New World."

METHODIST MEN OPEN CONVENTION

Bishop McConnell Speaker at First Session

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 10 (Special)—With more than 3000 delegates from all over the country present the Methodist Men's Convention, held in conjunction with the Methodist General Conference, opened at the Municipal Auditorium this afternoon and will continue through Sunday.

The first address was given by Bishop Francis J. McConnell, of Pittsburgh area, on the subject: "Education and Christian Experience." He



BISHOP FRANCIS MCCONNELL

will be followed by another world-famous traveler, author and lecturer, Sherwood Eddy. He will speak on "The Challenge of the Present World Situation."

The convention is held under the general supervision of the Educational Center and is promoted by the Methodist Brotherhood and Men's Bible Classes of Methodism. The executive secretary is Bert Edward Smith of Chicago and the registrar, T. Ross Hicks, both of the Board of Sunday Schools.

Through the sessions the Rev. Earl E. Harper of Centenary Church, Auburn, Mass., will direct the music and services of worship, and Arthur H. Turner, municipal organist, will accompany.

Owing to the nature and brevity of the convention, discussion opportunity is precluded. The speakers, the worship and the fellowship, are all calculated to fling out a challenge to Methodist men around the world to pay the price of a more effective Christian service.

James A. James, dean of the Graduate School of Northwestern University, presided this afternoon, while E. Dow Bancroft, chairman of lay activities of Ohio, will conduct the devotions.

Mr. Harper will lead in the service of worship, assisted by the Chautauqua Quartet, composed of Faye Arnold Moon, first tenor; Charles A. Gage, second tenor; John Wesley Holland, first bass; Charles A. Briggs, second bass.

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Is a new square toe Walk-Over model. Unusually snug at the ankle, broad-treading from toe to heel and a toe shape of ultra smartness.

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FIVE PERIODICALS COVER THE WORLD

Total Circulation of Christian Science Publications Reaches 40,000,000 Copies Yearly

A report of the substantial growth of the Christian Science periodicals and a plea for even greater support in the form of more readers of these publications, thereby spreading more effectively the good they do, were made by speakers at a meeting held last night in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

The meeting, which was called "to inspire greater co-operation with the object and activities of the Christian Science periodicals," opened with the singing of hymn No. 229 from the Christian Science Hymnal. Mrs. R. Lillian Brock of Brookline, who acted as chairman, read passages from the Bible, and from "Miscellaneous Writings" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, as follows:

I Peter 2:9; Isa. 62:10; Prov. 4:19; Isa. 57:13 (beginning)... but he that putteth his trust in me...; Prov. 3:27, 28; Isa. 45:6; Isa. 42:16; Jer. 31:8; Psa. 60:4, and Isa. 40:9.

"Miscellaneous Writings"—213:10; 176:26-4 (first period); 177:5-8, 13-19; 165:6; 275:17.

Statistics of Publications
Albert F. Gilmore, editor of The Christian Science Journal and The Christian Science Sentinel, was the first speaker, and defined the purposes of each of the Christian Science periodicals. He read from page 353 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," by Mary Baker Eddy:

"I have given the name to all the Christian Science periodicals. The first was The Christian Science Journal, designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth; the second I entitled Sentinel, intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love; the third, Der Herald der Christian Science, to proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth; the next I named Monitor, to spread undivided the Science that operates unspent. The object of the Monitor is to injure no man, but to bless all mankind."

Mr. Gilmore, after telling how carefully the editing was done, mentioned that the present combined monthly circulation of the Journal, Sentinel, Der Herald and Le Herald was about 900,000 a month, or well over 10,000,000 a year, and the Monitor about 100,000 daily, or approximately 30,000,000 a year.

"Tremendous as this is," he added, "it is small in comparison to what it will be if every Christian Scientist here and everyone throughout the movement does their full duty in promoting these great agents of salvation."

William P. McKenzie, a member of

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Occasional showers tonight and Sunday; continued cool; moderate easterly wind; Sunday: moderate easterly wind; Sunday: moderate easterly winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany.....46 Los Angeles.....56
Atlantic City.....46 Memphis.....52
Boston.....42 Montreal.....44
Buffalo.....48 Nantucket.....44
Calgary.....44 New Orleans.....48
Charlotte.....48 New York.....48
Chicago.....46 Philadelphia.....48
Cincinnati.....44 Pittsburgh.....50
Denver.....44 Portland, Me.....42
Des Moines.....40 Portland, Ore.....54
Eastport.....40 St. Francisco.....40
Galveston.....48 St. Louis.....44
Hatteras.....48 St. Paul.....40
Helena.....48 Washington.....54
Jacksonville.....48
Kansas City.....40

High Tides at Boston
Saturday 4:04 p. m.; Sunday 4:17 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:23 p. m.

The Christian Science Board of Trustees, began his address by affirming that "Mary Baker Eddy is the Leader of the Christian Science movement," that her work "is completed," and that she left directions for her followers in words so exact and so clear that there could be no misunderstanding her meaning. He then read passages from her writings expressing her desire that Christian Scientists contribute to and read the periodicals.

Mrs. Annie M. Knott, a member of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, referred to the Christian Science periodicals as a "mighty agency in the work of bringing the Kingdom of God to human consciousness." How this is being accomplished she explained when she said, "I would plead that our uplifted desires, our prayers, go out daily to bless the whole world through these channels." Mrs. Knott continued:

"Of course I would not have any of you forget for a moment that all the good things which come to us through our periodicals are derived from our textbook, that inspiration which tells us the truth about God, man and the universe. Mrs. Eddy was working on, patiently and tirelessly, through the years as more students of Christian Science were coming to understand her mission and the mission of our great literature, and so she had to wait until thought was prepared to give out, in the first place after the Journal, the Sentinel.

Growth of the Monitor
Willis J. Abbot, editor of The Christian Science Monitor, reported that the circulation of the paper, now approximately 100,000, is about double that of two years ago, and that advertising is also "progressing in a most satisfactory manner."

Mr. Abbot recalled the code of ethics for the conduct of the paper laid down by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in the following words: "The object of the Monitor is to injure no man, but to bless all mankind." Mr. Abbot continued:

"There is nothing offered in a newspaper that cannot satisfactorily be judged by the standard set up in those few words. I wish to lay particular stress upon the implications of the phrase 'to bless all mankind.' Not all New Englanders, not all Christian Scientists, not even all Americans, but all mankind. And that is the basis upon which we have our obligation to carry the Monitor with its message to all parts of the world and bring to the readers of the world the good news, the worthy news, for their consideration. It lays upon us the obligation to have the best equipped writers, the most accurate students and the writers who can tell their story interestingly, so that the world may accept the blessings which we offer to them. I have not a little pride in pointing out that the Monitor has such a staff of contributors."

Mr. Abbot paid a tribute to the Christian Science churches in London which, in appreciation for the opening of its European office in Adelphi Terrace, contributed over £2000 for its furnishing and decorating, and have since arranged for a Monitor pavilion at the great British Empire Exhibition. "Californians," said Mr. Abbot, "although desiring that some day the Monitor should also be printed there, support it with amazing loyalty. They seem to appreciate the fact that regardless of the date of publication the news is news because it has never before been published."

On May 8, the Monitor printed more than 600,000 copies of its "Peace" edition. "This is only a forecast of what will be done in the days to come," Mr. Abbot said.

"Obedience to the explicit instructions of our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and our Pastor Emeritus," was emphasized by William

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A Separate Store in a Separate Building
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Rapid, Silent, Time-Saving Elevators

For every practical purpose, all specialty shops on the four selling floors of The Store For Men are equally convenient.

- A battery of fine smoothly gliding elevators.
- Almost no waiting—there's usually a car ready to start.
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From Head to Foot—Every man may need, from the small and elusive collar button to the big warm ulster may be found in our wide assortment of carefully chosen stock.

Come in and get acquainted
THE DAYLIGHT CLOTHING STORE

R. Rathvon, a member of The Board of Directors of The Mother Church. He read from Article VIII, Section 14, of The Manual of The Mother Church, "It shall be the privilege and duty of every member, who can afford it, to subscribe for the periodicals which are the organs of this Church."

Mr. Rathvon continued in part: "There are two big words in that little by-law, 'duty' and 'privilege,' and when they are preceded by 'shall be,' they mentally introduce another stirring word—'obedience.' I am saying a serious thing when I declare that it is not merely an act of grace or volition on our part to subscribe for our periodicals, but it is a solemn duty. The meeting closed with the singing of hymn No. 192.

DR. STRESEMANN OPPOSES VOTE

Proposed Referendum on Report Seen as Interference

By Special Cable

BERLIN, May 10—Regarding the decision of the leaders of the Social-Democratic Party to demand referendum in which the people, themselves, are to decide whether they want to accept or reject the experts' scheme, it is stated in explanation "that the battle of 23 parties in the past elections failed to clarify the situation." Voters in a referendum, according to the constitution can only vote with "yes" or "no." Such a referendum, therefore, would not permit of any acceptance with reservations, as desired by Pan-Germans and to a certain extent by the three Center parties, which in the words of the Social-Democratic Parliamentary News Service in this case could not evade making a definite decision.

Dr. Rudolf Brietscheid, one of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party, told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent that he was convinced the majority of the people would vote for the acceptance of the experts' scheme. He expressed the belief, however, that the decision of Social Democratic Party leaders should be regarded more as a means of pressure on the new Reichstag, in order to force it to accept the experts' scheme. The Reichstag, he said, would thus have to choose between accepting the scheme or submitting the decision to the people.

There are a number of serious constitutional obstacles to be overcome, however, before this referendum can be held. The Social Democrats must submit a law to the Reichstag, demanding the acceptance of the experts' scheme; then 10 per cent of the German voters must demand a referendum, whereupon the Government submits a bill to Parliament.

In the event of a referendum, 50 per cent of the voters, that is to say some 18,000,000 persons, must vote affirmatively to enable the bill to pass. The Social Democrats, it is said, are pre-

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paring such a bill, demanding the acceptance of the experts' report on bloc. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the Monitor representative is informed, is very much against this procedure of the Social Democrats, which he regards as undue interference with the work of the new Reichstag. The Pan-Germans are already up in arms against this step. The Pan-German Tag writes that acceptance en bloc is just as impossible as rejection en bloc, and that therefore the manner in which the Social Democrats put the question is incorrect. The Social Democrat Parliamentary News Service, however, declares that the procedure of its party will clarify the atmosphere. "The experts' scheme," it writes, "is an indivisible entity, and can only be accepted without reservation. . . . Negotiations are only possible regarding the execution of the experts' scheme, which can only be accepted or rejected en bloc, but not modified."

DAVID WARFIELD IN EQUITY RANKS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—David Warfield, prominent actor, has tendered his resignation from the Actors' Fidelity League, and announces that he has applied for membership in the Actors' Equity Association. This action followed the alleged unauthorized use of his name in a statement issued from the office of Henry Miller on Wednesday last, in which Equity and the American Federation of Labor were attacked.

William Faversham was the first actor to withdraw from Fidelity and join Equity for the same reasons that prompted Mr. Warfield's move.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, whose names also were affixed to the Miller statement, have been reached by the wireless aboard the steamship Aquitania, asking whether they had read the statement in question. Mr. Sothern replied to Equity officials here as follows:

"Miss Marlowe's name and mine are used absolutely without our authority or consent. We have not expressed any opinions such as you quote in your telegram, nor used any phrase concerning Los Angeles or Herrin."

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FOR Summer wear for the smartly dressed Woman or Miss, Chandler & Co. announce, with a great deal of pride, a most complete showing of the latest and most attractive models that they have ever displayed at this time of the year. This Summer Opening includes all that one can desire in stylish hats for town, country and shore wear. Also hundreds of beautiful models for the most formal dress occasions and practical dress and sports wear.

Beautiful Dress Hats Semi-Dress, Tailored
\$18 to \$38 \$10 to \$20

PREMIERS' MEETING WILL AID POINCARÉ

Paris Regards Interview With
Ramsay MacDonald as Strengthening
His Electoral Chances

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 10.—In fixing the date of May 20 for the meeting between Raymond Poincaré and Ramsay MacDonald at Chequers Court, both the British and the French prime ministers are taking much for granted. They do not wait for the result of the French elections, nor the result of the attack of the British Conservatives on the MacDonald Government for the suppression of the McKenna duties. They publicly state their belief that nothing will be changed 10 days hence. As the French elections are on Sunday, it might have been supposed that Mr. MacDonald would have delayed his invitation until next Monday. But it is evident that his advisors have intimated that a change is unlikely.

Indeed this fixing of the date for the parley is evidently calculated to strengthen the certainty of M. Poincaré's victory. It impresses the French public with the belief abroad in M. Poincaré and emphasis is given that he is the man who is expected to conclude the attempt at a settlement started when the committee of experts was appointed. If it were a deliberate electoral maneuver, it could not have been better timed.

As The Christian Science Monitor representative reported, there has been an exchange of views in diplomatic channels for some days, but it was only late yesterday that the suggestion of the date was conveyed by the British Ambassador, the Marquess of Crewe. M. Poincaré was at Campigny but telephonic communication was established, and in the evening it was announced M. Poincaré had accepted. It had been expected that M. Poincaré should be the meeting place but it was recognized that Mr. MacDonald could not easily leave his parliamentary duties at present, and M. Poincaré, although the senior, consented to run over to England. It is significant, however, that the meeting was arranged at Chequers Court and not in London. This was intended to secure privacy.

It is hoped that there will be no collaborator, with the exception of an interpreter actually present. If there is a prospect of agreement, then a larger international conference will be agreed to. Then, an effort will be made at a general solution of the problems of reparations and security, which have occasioned five years of struggle. If it becomes clear that Germany means to block the way, then it is possible that France and England will find themselves united against Germany.

For although England has condemned the Ruhr occupation, it certainly would equally condemn French German resistance. The French feel that inter-allied solidarity is now essential. They want the Dawes report applied integrally, but urge that before the French hand over the economic administration and control, Germany must pass all necessary legislation and begin to operate the scheme. They contend too that the cessation of civilian administration does not imply military evacuation of the Ruhr Valley. If the plan breaks down, penalties will be imposed on Germany, and if possible France and England will agree on their character in advance. It would appear difficult to bring this into conformity with British views but everybody is hopeful.

M. Poincaré will leave Chequers Court immediately after the conversation on May 20 which is Tuesday and not a week-end.

223,822 APPLICANTS ASK FOR MEMBERSHIP IN COMMUNIST PARTY

MOSCOW, April 17 (Special Correspondence).—Since the inauguration of the membership drive aimed to secure 100,000 new working-class members, immediately after the passing of Lenin, 223,822 individuals have applied for membership in the Russian Communist Party. Of this number 75,466 have been accepted as candidates, with the prospect of becoming full-fledged party members as soon as they have passed through a period of probation. These figures are published today by the central committee of the Russian Communist Party.

The drive aimed to attract only manual workers into the party ranks; and the figures published for the different cities and provinces show that by far the largest proportion of the new recruits come from the large industrial centers. Moscow and Petrograd, the Donetz coal-basin, the Baku oil-fields, and the industrial regions of Nizhni-Novgorod and the Urals account for considerably more than half the new members.

In the predominantly agricultural provinces, not only is the number of applications smaller, but the percentage of acceptances is conspicuously lower. As a rule, one out of every three applicants was accepted. But in

Samara, an agricultural province along the Volga, only 154 applicants were accepted out of a total of 2183. In Tatarstan, another province of the same character, only 45 were accepted out of 1876 who applied. In the Ruban region, with its large population of Cossack farmers, 556 out of 3937 were accepted. On the other hand, in manufacturing centers, the proportion of acceptances varied between a third and a half, and in some industrial centers more than half of the applicants were admitted.

BRITISH COAL ISSUE RESTS WITH MEN

Report on Wage Dispute Dead-
lock Clarifies Situation and
More Hopeful Tone Rises

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 10.—The long outstanding coal miners' wage dispute, has reached a new and more hopeful phase with the presentation of the report of the Court Inquiry which, it will be remembered, was appointed by the Government when negotiations between the coal owners and miners reached a deadlock.

The report clarifies the issues materially. It finds unanimously that the provisions of the minimum wage should have precedence over the distribution of profits, that under the existing arrangement certain grades of workers now get less than their pre-war earnings, while profits in some collieries have increased. It finds also, however, that under the present conditions, the coal industry cannot pay all that the miners claim. It advises, therefore, the re-opening of negotiations between the employers and the men to see whether a settlement cannot be reached upon a basis of these now ascertained facts.

The executive members of the Miners' Federation discussed these findings here yesterday and dispersed today to the various coal fields to go into them further with the men, and a hopeful feeling exists that a peaceful settlement may now be found. Before leaving London they met the miners' parliamentary representatives and arranged a deputation to the Prime Minister to press for Government support for the Nationalization of Mines and Minerals Bill which comes up for its second reading next Friday. If this should pass, it would completely change the situation with which they have to deal. This is regarded as merely a forlorn hope, however, since neither the Liberals nor the Conservatives stand for a nationalization policy. Attention, therefore, concentrates upon the men's attitude toward the findings, which so far has been distinctly friendly.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE EXPANDS IN DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, April 25 (Special Correspondence).—Expenditure on public welfare in Denmark has grown much of late years. The aid funds cost 3,500,000 kroner in the year 1921-22, 72,500,000 kroner. Old age pensions entailed an expenditure of about 4,000,000 kroner toward the end of last century; by 1914 this had been swelled to 25,000,000 kroner and for the year 1921-22 it reached 60,500,000 kroner, and is at present calculated to cost the taxpayers 100,000,000 kroner per annum.

What may be called, social expenditure altogether has grown from 11,500,000 kroner in 1897-98 to 205,500,000 kroner for the year 1921-22. The direct taxes have followed suit, and have risen from 10,000,000 kroner in 1898-99 to 255,000,000 kroner for the financial year 1921-22.

TAX SIMPLIFICATION URGED BY CANADIAN

OTTAWA, Ont., May 10 (Special).—A plea for single tax and revision of the whole scheme of taxation was made last night in the Dominion House of Commons by W. C. Good, Progressive from Brant, Ont. Mr. Good said direct taxation is always preferable to indirect because it is less easily evaded, lets the taxpayer know what he is paying, and in consequence impels him to see that he gets a fair return.

A Good discussed five forms of taxation on consumption, such as tariff and sales taxes on incomes, inheritances and profits by monetary inflation, stamp and receipt and property taxes. Property consisted of land value and labor value. "We have at present a most complicated tax machinery, and it is high time that there should be some simplification," concluded the speaker.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS Cleaned, Blocked and Retrimmed HAND, the HATTER

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FLIERS COMPLETE ATTU ISLAND JUMP

U. S. Airmen Now Prepare for
878-Mile Flight—Search for
Maj. Martin Broadened

CORODOVA, Alaska, May 10 (AP).—Three United States Army aviators encircling the globe landed safely at Attu Island, at 9 o'clock last night, Pacific Coast time, after a journey of 530 miles from Atka Island in the Aleutian Archipelago, according to a wireless message today.

The squadron, under command of Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, piloting the air cruiser Chicago, made the trip in 10 hrs. 50 m., having left Atka Island at 10:10 a. m. yesterday.

Lieut. Leslie P. Arnold, an alternate pilot, is acting as machinist on the Chicago, having taken the place of the machinist who was to have been Lieutenant Smith's companion.

Weather Favorable

The flight was made in fair weather, with some head winds encountered. The arrival of the aerial armada at Attu marked the completion of the first of seven divisions of a 27,000-mile around-the-world journey. Despite strong gales, blizzards and the disappearance of their former commander, Maj. Frederick L. Martin, the fliers have covered 4890 miles in 61 hours and 53 minutes actual flying time since leaving Clover Field, Santa Monica, Calif., March 17.

From Atka Island, the aviators will traverse the longest single stretch on their schedule, an 878-mile jump to Paramashiru Island, Japan.

To Search With Airplane

Meanwhile no word has been received regarding Major Martin and his mechanic, who were last seen April 30 near Lake Chignik, 25 miles north of Chignik. Cannery vessels and coast guard cutters continue to comb the Bering Sea and north Pacific Ocean coast lines. Dog teams, carrying numerous searching parties, are scouring overland between Chignik and the extreme southwestern tip of the Alaskan peninsula.

Additional preparations to enlarge the search are being rushed at Seattle, Wash., where an airplane will be shipped aboard the United States coast guard cutter Bear late tomorrow or early Monday. Lieut. Earl H. Tonkin was scheduled to leave San Francisco today on a non-stop flight to Seattle, where he will board the Bear for Chignik, the aerial base for the search. The vessel is expected to reach Chignik about May 22.

JOURNAL CRITICIZES PRIMO DE RIVERA'S RELIES PATRIOTS

By Special Cable

MADRID, May 10.—The text of Gen. Primo de Rivera's reply to Señor Alvarez and the Count de Romanones, who asked permission to hold political meetings, is published today.

In the case of the Count de Romanones the Directorate fears that his eloquence and cleverness might temporarily hypnotize public opinion, and so hold back the Directorate's healing work. To Señor Alvarez he says the creed of the Reformist Party is so well known and esteemed that it will not suffer from deferring its propaganda for a time-propaganda which at present would, injure the public weal. When the Union Patriótica lives, adds the Dictator, when the census is complete and elections are called, then all parties will have equal campaigning facilities.

The Liberal organ, El Imparcial, which is the only paper to comment on these declarations, asks what objection can there be to freedom of discussion when the country is so peace-

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Browns, and browner Browns, "game feather colors" they call them in Scotland. Effective Blues and new gradations in Gray.

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Lieutenant Arnold, an Alternate Pilot, is Acting as Machinist for Flight Commander Loyall H. Smith on U. S. World Tour

ful, and adds that the Union Patriótica itself will not flourish if the political atmosphere is not free.

RUHR MINE LOCKOUT FORCES SHUTDOWNS —TOWNS WITHOUT GAS

By Special Cable

BERLIN, May 10.—The situation in the lockout of the Ruhr miners is unchanged. The operators demand a lengthening of the 7-hour day to eight hours. Negotiations between the miners and mineowners so far have been unsuccessful and are to be resumed on Monday. In the meantime at least seven of the principal iron and steel concerns are either completely shut down or have reduced production.

The Krupp works announce they will be compelled to reduce production on Monday. A number of important industrial centers have no gas. Several companies have already begun to make contracts for English coal.

The German labor union and the union of clerks are collecting funds to support the miners on the ground that the industrialists want to shift the burden of the Micum agreement on to the shoulders of the workmen, and that they are about to deny the workmen many of their rights. The employers on the other hand complain that without increased working hours or reduced wages the Micum agreement will be unbearable.

STOCKS OF HIDES DECLINE
Department of Commerce reports cattle hides held in stock March 31 by packers and butchers, tanners, dealers and exporters (or in transit to them) totaled 4,483,582 compared with 4,832,423, Feb. 29, and 6,569,188, March 31, 1923. Stocks of calf and kidskins totaled 2,515,550, compared with 2,452,488, Feb. 29, and 5,599,885, March 31, 1923.

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PACKET consists of handsome case, with pocket for envelopes; 20 envelopes, full-tissue-lined in exquisite purple and black and gold floral design; 25 sheets of writing paper and blotter. Paper is white, of the very finest quality linen finish. The packet is an exceptionally useful and attractive convenience for week-end travelers and motorists, and makes a unique and welcome gift for birthdays and graduation.

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31E	41 in.	24 in.	16 in.	top lift	45 lbs.	\$25.95
32E	43 in.	26 in.	17 in.	top lift	85 lbs.	\$28.95
190E	51 in.	23 in.	17 in.	2-door	75 lbs.	\$32.95
780E	46 in.	38 in.	18 in.	3-door	125 lbs.	\$40.95
210E	57 in.	30 in.	19 in.	2-door	150 lbs.	\$44.95
782E	49 in.	35 in.	19 in.	3-door	185 lbs.	\$45.95
784E	52 in.	37 in.	20 in.	4-door	200 lbs.	\$53.95

We carry a complete line of Eddy and Belding Hall Refrigerators which can be purchased on our easy payment plan.

JAPANESE CABINET MAY BE DEFEATED

Today's Vote Indicates Ministry
Will Be in Minority Compared to Other Parties

TOKYO, May 10 (AP).—Preliminary estimates of the trend of voting in today's general election to choose 464 members of the new House of Representatives were unfavorable to the Government or Selyuhonto Party, even members of the Cabinet admitting that the likelihood of gaining a majority is remote.

The close of one of the bitterest campaigns in Japanese history was marked by disorders in many cities, resulting in the arrest of more than 800 persons for violation of election laws.

Opposition May Win

While it is probable the Selyuhonto, supporting Viscount Kiezo Kiyoura, the Prime Minister, will emerge the largest party, the anti-Kiyoura elements, notably the Kensei-kai, Selyu-kai and Kakushin Club groups, appear assured of a majority of representatives.

A session of the Cabinet yesterday was devoted largely to discussion of its political future in the light of the probability that it again will face a hostile majority in the Lower House. One element of the Cabinet is known to be urging the Cabinet's resignation if the election goes adversely.

Cabinet Undecided

Other Cabinet members, especially Renzo Mizuno, Home Minister, are insisting upon the retention of power, at least until the Imperial Diet meets June 6. The interim could be utilized in an attempt to enlist sufficient members now belonging to enemy parties to join the Government forces and to give Viscount Kiyoura a majority. It is believed the Mizuno faction will prevail, although if the Opposition's majority is overwhelming, the resignation is possible before the Diet convenes. However, if the opposing forces are evenly aligned, the Prime Minister probably will follow Mr. Mizuno's advice and remain until the Diet session and then possibly resort again to dissolution of the Diet.

Immigration Not Discussed in Relation to Election

By Special Cable

TOKYO, May 10.—The immigration question is forgotten today while 3,000,000 qualified Japanese vote for members of the Diet. Only the Yordomo newspaper which is more anti-American than the Hearst press is anti-Japanese, mentions immigration in dealing editorially with the elections. The question is without influence in the voting.

Although the Kensei-kai and Kakushin platforms contain a number of definite, concrete planks, the people generally do not take policies into consideration, but vote from personal prejudice. There is no widespread conception on the part of the people as to the true function of the ballot. It is generally regarded as an article

for sale or barter. The metropolitan press unanimously opposes the Government or Selyuhonto Party, yet it is thought likely that the Selyuhonto will win the largest number of seats, although not an absolute majority, due to the tremendous prestige of being the Government party, and the opportunity offered of conducting the elections unfairly.

Fewer reports of such interference have been received than expected, although minor disorders and riots of which only one has been serious, are occurring throughout the Empire. Comparatively few police are observable under the polling booths in Tokyo.

The Morioka constituency which Mr. Takahashi, former Prime Minister, is bitterly contesting against the Selyuhonto, is the center of interest. Political rowdies attacked newspaper men there this morning. On the whole the voting today is indicative of the progress of the political education of the electorate.

The ballots will not be counted until tomorrow.

Party Issues Confused as Japanese Go to Polls

TOKYO, April 15 (Special Correspondence).—There seems to be a general consensus among Japanese statesmen that no one party will achieve a majority in the elections. The Selyu-kai is credited with being able to win 100 to 150 seats, while the Kensei-kai and the Selyuhonto, the latter the Government party, are each expected to gain approximately the same number. The smaller Kakushin Club is credited with 35 to 40 seats, the Doshikai, or Business Men's Party, which was formed only last year, with 10.

With no party in a majority, the question of forming a Government would become in itself a problem for speculation. The Kensei-kai and the Selyu-kai have too long been bitter opponents to make a coalition Government by them possible. Neither Mr. Takahashi, Selyu-kai president, nor Viscount Kato, head of the Kensei-kai, would be willing to serve under the other. It would also be virtually impossible for the Selyu-kai and the Selyuhonto to work together in a coalition, the Selyuhonto being a new party formed only this year because of a split within the ranks of the Selyu-kai.

This leaves, as the most probable alternative, a Government formed jointly by the Selyu-kai and Kakushin Club. The Kakushin Club has long been considered the extreme left wing in the lower House, while the Selyu-kai has been, until two months ago, the Conservative majority. The Selyu-kai, now that it is purged to those members who formed the reactionary Selyuhonto so short a time ago, has within itself the makings of a Radical, or Liberal, party.

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SCOTS HOME RULE IS AGAIN SHELVED

Measure Which Has Come Up
17 Times in 35 Years Fails
to Reach a Vote

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 10.—Home Rule for Scotland, which claims to have been debated in the British Parliament 17 times in the past 35 years, is once more shelved. That it did not come to a division in the House of Commons yesterday evening when introduced as a private member's bill by George Buchanan, Labor member for Glasgow, was due to the tactics of its supporters, who spoke so much themselves as not to leave the Speaker considered an adequate opportunity for the Opposition to state its objections—Sir Robert Horne, for example, though himself a Scotchman, failing to obtain a hearing.

The disorderly scenes which subsequently occurred when the Speaker suspended the session owing to his authority being defied, did not affect the issue, and it was said in the lobby afterward that the bill would have been defeated in any case. The measure itself was much the same as the one introduced by the Liberals 10 years ago. It would have given Scotland a local Parliament of one chamber for the settlement of local affairs, leaving the Scottish representation in the British Parliament unaltered.

The Liberals generally approved the idea of the measure, but the Government, while considering it, said it raised too large questions to be accepted outright, and announced that it was prepared to appoint a committee to investigate the matter. Facilities are to be asked for its further discussion, but it is quite uncertain when it will again come up.

ARGENTINE FINANCES
BUENOS AIRES, May 10.—The Minister of Finance today denied reports from New York that negotiations were under way for flotation of a new \$9,000,000 loan for Argentina there. Several spontaneous offers had been received, he said, but no action had been taken on them.

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FOREIGN SERVICE
TRAINING IS TOPICSupervised Student Travel to Be
Outlined as Preparation for
Private or Federal Posts

Supervised student travel in foreign countries, as an adjunct in preparation to enter the foreign service of the United States Government or business in foreign countries, is to be discussed at a luncheon-conference held at the Hotel Brunswick, June 4, by the National Council of Foreign Service Training in connection with the National Foreign Trade Council.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Glen Levin Swiggett, specialist in commercial education for the United States Bureau of Education, much of the work of the council has been carried on by the chairman through that bureau. It has aided greatly in the wise establishment of broad educational work in schools and colleges of the United States for subsequent foreign service study, particularly in the field of business education, including modern languages and social studies.

It has helped to co-ordinate the various types and grades of schools offering instruction in those fields, in securing larger opportunities for the study of well-planned sequences in languages, the sciences and social studies. In order that graduates may enter the foreign service of the United States Government and of business, with a broad background in addition to the technique which, while essential, is often considered the major, if not exclusive, aim.

Made up of men and women from the fields of business, education and public service, the National Council of Foreign Service Training has 15 active members and 100 advisory members. Its purpose is to study the needs of the Government for trained men and women to engage in foreign service, to prepare and encourage the adoption by schools and colleges of pertinent types of training which will give to business and to the service of the Government, at all times, an adequate supply of properly trained personnel, and to aid in building an intelligent public opinion on matters relating to foreign relations of the United States Government and business.

The first public conference was held in Washington in 1916 in connection with the sub-section on commercial education of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress. It was organized by Dr. Swiggett in co-operation with the director general of the Pan-American Union, the director of the consular service, the chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the United States Bureau of Education.

SCOUT MASTERS
BEING EDUCATEDGreater Providence Council Ends
Elementary Course

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 10 (Special)—Greater Providence Council, Boy Scouts of America, has completed the elementary course and is half finished in the advanced course of the most extensive educational venture it has yet taken. With 120 men and youths enrolled in its elementary course 75 have been graduated as scoutmasters to supply an urgent need to new troops and to leadership organizations. Thirty men are enrolled in the advanced course.

The elementary course was taken up at three points, the first in this city, the second in the Pawtuxet Valley and the third at Burrillville. It was made up of six indoor meetings in which students were organized like Scouts into troops for practical instruction or "learning by doing." Then there was a day hike and an overnight hike with examinations at the end. Graduates will be awarded the diplomas of the department of education of the Boy Scouts of America.

The advanced course is for more experienced leaders and includes three lectures by Prof. C. Emanuel Eckstrom, assistant professor of religion at Brown University. The subject is "The What, Why, and How of the Adolescent Boy."

The courses have been arranged under the training committee of Greater Providence Council, of which T. Dawson Brown is chairman. Scout Executive James Harold Williams says that while it is the most momentous undertaking of the council thus far, it has had the most apparent effect in testing out real leaders and equipping them for Scout work.

NIGHT PARKING RULES PROTEST

Downtown business men have complained that the new night parking restrictions interfered with their business and have asked the police department for relief. As the parking period is very limited during the night, they say, those places of business are open at night that many customers who come into the city to make purchases have given it up because of the drastic tagging of cars. A conference will be held at police headquarters soon which will be attended by Thomas F. Goode, deputy superintendent, in charge of traffic.

SIX SCHOOL CREWS IN RACE

DERBY, Conn., May 10.—Six school crews were ready to line up on the Housatonic river this afternoon for the struggle over the one-mile course which is to determine the victors in the championship race for the season. Cool, murky weather, with a drizzle of rain this forenoon, threatened to continue through the afternoon. A raw head wind swept the course. The eight-oared shells will represent Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.; Choate School, Wallingford, Conn.; New Rochelle (N. Y.) High School, New Rochelle, N. Y.; De Witt Clinton High School, New York City; and Kent School, Kent, Conn. The Kent School has won three straight victories in the annual event for as many years.

SENIOR SKULLS CAPPED

ORONO, Me., May 10 (Special)—Following junior exercises in the chapel yesterday the following men were capped as Senior Skulls: Raymond W. Lunge of Kennebunk; Chester W. Campbell of Gray; George H. Grubb of Cumberland; Wm. A. Blais of Medford, Mass.; Wilmer R. Elliott of Montreal; John A. Lawry of Fairfield; Albert H. Repacha of Millo; Benjamin H. English of New Haven, Conn.; Alden H. Turner of Topham; Joseph W. Murray of Hampden Highlands.

State League of Girls' Clubs
Will Hold Rally at Cedar HillMeeting Will Discuss Question of Self-Support and Non-
sectarianism of Member Units

Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock girls from all over the State will convene at Cedar Hill, Waltham, for the annual meeting and convention rally of the Massachusetts League of Girls' Clubs. Cedar Hill is the lately acquired country home of the Girl Scouts which is made available for the meeting by lease of the building.

The official program will commence at 10 o'clock when James Bradley, an expert in the affairs of woodlore and camp craft, will address the meeting on "Primitive Fire Building." Mr. Bradley's instructive work among girls' clubs and other outdoor organizations has been of great significance and he is a gifted speaker.

Dinner will be served from 12 to 1 in the natural amphitheater on the estate. The setting is a natural bowl thickly studded with light rocks which, wherever they have failed of a natural formation for seats, have been chiseled and chipped. The result is a considerable seating capacity arranged about a number of natural ovens and a "bean hole." In passing it may be said that the piece of resistance for dinner will be cooked by an expert in bean hole affairs. The Newton Girls' Club will have charge of the remainder of dinner arrangements.

National Meeting Plans
Miss Gladys E. Rayner, counselor of the Girls' City Club of Boston and member of the National Committee on League Membership, is active in plans for tomorrow's session. There are two topics of supreme importance to be discussed. One is the local arrangement of detail for the meeting of the National League of Girls' Clubs to be held at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., June 18 to 22. The other, which Miss Rayner has discussed with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, deals with a possible revision in the ruling which now lays upon individual clubs a demand that they establish themselves as self-supporting and that they be nonsectarian in character before they are admitted into the larger organization of the Massachusetts League of Girls' Clubs.

The league gathers under its aegis a large number of girls' clubs throughout the State. Officially it feels that, in order to function efficiently in the community, such clubs should attain a standard both of self support and nonsectarianism. Latterly, however, considerable confusion has arisen from the fact that a number of clubs, seeking the stimulus to their growth

which membership in the league would give them, are nevertheless barred from admission by the ruling. The question therefore arises as to whether the ruling should be made more flexible.

Question of Policy
Theoretically the fundamental involved in the ruling as it now stands is beyond reproach. But there have arisen instances that questioned its practical value as with young clubs



Miss Gladys E. Rayner

which, while undoubtedly they will achieve the required characteristics within a reasonable space of time, have not yet done so. Opinion is divided through club memberships and within the league concerning the course which, in the last analysis, will prove most helpful both to the clubs and to the league. It is felt, however, that out of discussion will emerge the most suitable determination of future policy.

The afternoon hours tomorrow will be given over to a rally in the "Barn" at Cedar Hill, which the formal assembly hall for all such gatherings. Moving pictures of Smith College will be shown in order to familiarize delegates to the June meeting with the locality.

DEFINITE PEACE
ACTION SOUGHTHampden County Congregational
Churches to Present Resolu-
tion at State Conference

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 10 (Special)—Resolutions urging the denunciation to take a position in favor of the abolition of war, which were passed this week by the Hampden County Association of Churches, will be submitted for action by the State Conference of Congregational Churches to be held in Brockton on May 19 and 20.

The preamble emphasizes the obstructive and destructive effect of war and the fear of war and the importance of a concerted move because of the reluctance on the part of individuals to promise in advance never to fight, inasmuch as such a promise might compel them to desert those needing protection and seems to involve certain disloyalty to government. Continuing, the resolution says:

In order to help mobilize the private desire for non-violent methods of meeting the problems of society. Be it resolved, that we ask the churches of our order to express themselves as ready to support a movement for the abolition of the war method after enough of this private desire for peace has been discovered and recorded in the leading countries of the world to warrant the most energetic urging their governments to rely upon it for constructive action; at being our belief that if the ecclesiastical bodies in one country continue to make their sentiments a matter of public record, similar bodies in other countries would be willing to put their sentiments on record, and encourage them to do so. Labor and business organizations and women's clubs, schools and colleges to stimulate each other to expressions of comparable sentiment, and to make a sufficient opinion could be registered to make definite action possible.

A resolution supporting the state concurrent drive measure declares that the church shall urge its constituency not to be stampeded into believing that the law of the land cannot be enforced. It is further resolved that in view of the fact that only about half of the eligible voters of the State are registered, the attention of the church should be called to the need of registering and bringing to the polls every one of the eligible voters of its constituency.

JUDGE RECOMMITS
J. S. LAMONT TO JAIL

Even though the charred remains of four ledgers were brought into the United States District Court yesterday, substitution of the story told by James S. Lamont, president of the defunct partial payment brokerage house of G. F. Redmond & Co., Inc., that he had burned the company's books and thus could not produce them, was not accepted. Judge James M. Morton Jr. remained unconvinced. He therefore recommended Mr. Lamont to the East Cambridge jail where he is confined for contempt of court and for failure to produce the books as ordered. The steel frames exhibited in court were dug up on the grounds of Mr. Lamont's home in Natick, where he said Capt. W. C. Brannan, who left Colchester, near here, Dec. 1, 1920, and arrived in Medford, Ore., last month, the trip of over 3000 miles consuming three years, four months and 16 days. The joke of oxen, also a horse and dog which accompanied the outfit, stood the trip well, as did Mr. and Mrs. Rerrang. The trip was carefully planned, the couple first going to Florida and thence westward.

TECH SENIORS HEAR
EMPLOYER ON LABOR

"Man-to-man relations instead of man-to-mass, should be the slogan of every industrial employer who has at heart the interest in a lasting and efficient settlement of labor difficulties," said Howell Cheney, silk manufacturer of South Manchester, Conn., to the faculty and students of Massachusetts Institute of Technology yesterday. He said:

"A base rate which guarantees each man a living wage is good when combined with bonus plans of such scope that the highly efficient and capable worker, who turns out more than the average quantity of work at higher than average quality, is properly rewarded."

NAUTICAL CADETS
PREPARE FOR CRUISE

Following inspection by Capt. William E. McKay, a commissioner of the Massachusetts Nautical School, and William H. Dimick, secretary of the school, the nautical school ship "Nantuxet" will sail Monday for its annual foreign cruise of 10,000 miles. The ship was originally scheduled to sail May 6, but the date has been twice postponed, in order to complete preparations for the cruise. There are 115 cadets studying navigation and nautical engineering, who will make the cruise under the supervision of the State.

ART
Stained-Glass Exhibition

A memorial window, designed and made by Reynolds, Francis & Rohnstock, of Boston, and soon to be installed in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Hingham, Mass., will be on exhibition in their studio at 11 Washington Street, from May 12 to May 17, inclusive. The theme of this window—which comprises three lancets—The Triumph of the Resurrection. In the center panel is the risen Nazarene enclosed within a vesica. In a small medallion beneath is the angel at the empty tomb. Medallions in the side panels, three in each lancet, are as follows: Saints Peter and John; the three Marys; Gethsemane; Christ bearing the cross; and angels holding emblems. Throughout the composition, emphasis has been placed on splendor and richness of color, and dignity and simplicity of design.

SALVAGING FUEL BY PRODUCTS
AND OIL USE DECREASE ADVISEDAssociated Industries of Massachusetts Urge Remedial
Measures in Addition to Power Development

Conservation of fuel and elimination of wastes in the energy-producing elements at present employed to keep New England's factory wheels turning is one of the means strongly recommended in the report of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, just issued, to supply the increasing demand for industrial power. This demand, it is forecast, will be increasingly acute in years to come. A detailed summary of the report was published in The Christian Science Monitor Monday, April 23.

Importation of hydroelectric power is recommended by the report, and the establishment of larger steam power plants along the shore line near the cities, but in addition to this, one of the best ways of meeting growing demands for power, it is said, will be to use to the best advantage the power sources which are already at hand. That New England is not now doing this, is shown in the analysis of the by-products of a ton of soft coal.

Lost Value in Coal
At present soft coal is being burned generally over New England and the country as a whole for fuel, without any effort at extracting its valuable by-products. The report of the Associated Industries discusses the possibility of salvaging coal by-products, as one means of promoting industrial efficiency along with the use of fuel oil. The Diesel engine, utilization of waste heat, peat, tidal energy and other sources of power.

A ton of soft coal costing in 1915 about \$1 at the mine mouth, contained about \$15 worth (at 1915 prices) of commodities useful to society, the report states. No-tens of these valuable parts, it is intimated, go up in smoke through factory chimneys when the by-products, listed below, are not extracted and the coal is burned in the "raw" state.

1400 pounds of a smokeless fuel..... \$4.67
10,000 cu. ft. of gas at 90 cents..... 9.00
25 pounds ammoniac sulphate at 25 cents..... 6.25
1 1/2 gals benzol at 26 cents..... 39
9 gals of tar at 2.6 cents..... 23
Total..... \$14.99

When the soft coal is heaped on the factory fire without having its chemi-

Team of Oxen Ends
3000-Mile JourneyTranscontinental Trip Took Over
Three Years

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 10.—Success of a transcontinental trip in a Connecticut ox-drawn cart is made known in letters received from Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brannan, who left Colchester, near here, Dec. 1, 1920, and arrived in Medford, Ore., last month, the trip of over 3000 miles consuming three years, four months and 16 days. The joke of oxen, also a horse and dog which accompanied the outfit, stood the trip well, as did Mr. and Mrs. Rerrang. The trip was carefully planned, the couple first going to Florida and thence westward.

LEADERS RESENT
BUTLER ASSERTIONNew Hampshire Republicans
Declare There Is No Wet
Issue in State

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 10 (Special)—The statement by Dr. Nicholas M. Butler, president of Columbia University, recently that unless the Republican party caters to the wet vote its success will be jeopardized in 11 states, including New York, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire, finds no support among the leading Republicans of this State.

Dwight Hall, who is the chairman of the Republican State Committee and Albert O. Brown, the last Republican Governor, when asked about it, said that New Hampshire is dry and there is no wet issue so far as this State is concerned.

The general sentiment of party leaders interviewed was expressed by the former governor, who said:

"The politician who tries to talk about the wet issue in this State is talking on a false premise. Anybody who knows anything of conditions and sentiments knows perfectly well that the predominant sentiment is in favor of prohibition and a lasting enforcement of it."

In the last campaign, both the Republican and Democratic platforms carried dry planks and the last State Legislature rejected all wet legislation by large majorities.

Louis T. McFadden, member of Congress from Pennsylvania and chairman of the committee on banking and currency, who came here to address the New Hampshire bankers' convention was asked what he thought of President Butler's mentioning Pennsylvania in his list.

He declared that Pennsylvania, like New Hampshire, was a dry state, and that any attempt to raise a wet issue would fail.

"If the Democrats should appeal to the wets by nominating Governor Smith of New York, would it injure Mr. Coolidge's chances?" he was asked.

DRY CHIEF HAS NEW
HARRIS COMPLAINT.Says He Has Assurances That
Mr. Stone Will Investigate
Charges in Due Season

Assurances from Harlan F. Stone, United States Attorney-General, that the office of Robert O. Harris, United States attorney at Boston, will be investigated in due season by the Department of Justice have been received by William M. Forgrave, state superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, according to a statement issued from league headquarters. Additional complaints are to be filed with the Attorney-General in the next few days, it is reported.

The recent questioning of witnesses by the Federal Grand Jury respecting the charges made against Mr. Harris will have no relation to the Department of Justice probe, it is said.

Mr. Forgrave in criticizing the recent investigation said it was "from within rather than from without." He said no advance information was given to the press of the purpose or scope of the inquiry and no opportunity to obtain any records or data that might be important. Mr. Forgrave said he had made complaints to the United States Attorney-General under whose jurisdiction Mr. Harris is because no criminal misconduct was charged, but rather inefficiency in the administration of the United States Attorney's office. Therefore, Mr. Forgrave says he can hardly conceive why his complaints had any place before the grand jury.

COLLEGE RULES
ARE CRITICIZEDMaine University President Urges
Liberality

ORONO, Me., May 10 (Special)—"It will be a great day for colleges when all rules can be discarded," declared Dr. Clarence C. Little in an address to students at the University of Maine in a Junior Week address Friday. "We have paid too much attention to the letter of the law," he said.

Speaking on the necessity of cultivating the attitudes of liberality and tolerance, Dr. Little criticized the governing board of the Harvard Union for refusing to allow liberal speakers to address the Union. Dr. Little is a Harvard man, 1910. "Like all the rest," he said, "Harvard University needs tolerance of living things."

"Don't be bound by traditions. Your class has passed through its trial period and now faces the year in which it is going to contribute something of value to the university. Consider college customs on their merits. Be liberal. Be free. Be true. Be imaginative quality in life. Some get sidetracked by counting too carefully the mechanical units of life. Be fighters, be workers, do something and do it hard."

PICK-UPS

WITH only a one-game lead-over Cincinnati, after an easy time in the east, the New York Yankees are now in the crucial tests of the season beginning today at St. Louis, and continuing when they meet Chicago, Cincinnati and Philadelphia. While New York meets the difficult Cubs, Cincinnati will have the easier ones to defeat, beginning with Philadelphia. It looks as though the Reds might easily be at the top of the league before many days have passed.

G. H. Sizer is eleven places in the batting list of the league. This player should be watched, however, as at his present rate he will soon be in the first select five.

The record of Harry Heilmann to date is impressive. With a batting average of .48 he has made a hit nearly every second time at bat, hitting safely 34 times, which includes five home runs.

The fact that Harvard University has won a third straight game at Princeton College since 1916, and has won only three out of the 16 games played since 1905, makes the winning game very important, which is scheduled for today, but cancelled because of rain, doubly interesting.

O. H. Russell of the Yankees still heads the home-run list with six. Four others have made five and evidently stopped to give Ruth a chance to get another before proceeding further.

HOUSEWARMING HELD
IN ROCKEFELLER HALL

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 10 (Special)—This afternoon Rockefeller Hall, the youngest and possibly the favorite among the dormitories at Mount Holyoke College, had a housewarming. About 250 members of the faculty, students and friends of the college attended the "At Home," which was held in both the north and the south wings of this two-unit residence hall.

In the south wing President Mary E. Woolley, Prof. Ellen Bliss Talbot, Prof. Mignon Talbot and Mrs. Bessie Symonds, superintendent of the hall, received the guests who were introduced by Miss Maude Perdue, of Clinton, Conn., Dean Florence Furling, Miss Hope Narey, Miss Marie Jeanne Bourgoignie and Miss Suzanne Deleau, acting as hostesses. The event was a success, and the new building was well received.

ASTRONOMICAL CLUB MEETING

The next meeting of the proposed astronomical club will be held at the Harvard Observatory on May 13 at 8 p. m. In honor of Mother's Day on the lawn for purposes of observation. The 12 and 15-inch telescopes also will be open for use, in case of inclement weather on this night information as to confirmation of plans may be had by calling University 0380 after 5 p. m.

GOVERNOR COX PLANTS TREE

Governor Cox today planted a birch tree in honor of Mother's Day on the Deane Street plot of the State House grounds. The birch tree planted is the only one in that section of the State House grounds and its white bark stands out in contrast in contrast with the other trees.

TRAIN CONTROL ORDER FOES IN MASS ATTACK AT HEARING

Call for Abolition of Grade Crossing—Whole Ruling
"Too Sweeping in Character," One Speaker Says

By FRANKLIN SNOW

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Eliminate grade crossings, install more block signals, lay heavier rails, and as far as funds available will permit, equip the railroads with standard safety devices, already tested and approved, rather than to spend large sums of money on automatic train control, is the substance of the testimony being presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the railroads. One railroad executive after another on the stand has stated the above views, with supplemental reasons as pertaining to their individual railroads.

The adjournment on Thursday enabled the railroads to get together and further prepare their case in view of the trend of opinion expressed by members of the commission and observers who spoke from the floor. A meeting was held at the Hotel Washington at which, it is said, plans were discussed for pursuing a somewhat different line of attack.

The statement that train control is still "experimental" has been heard frequently but has been challenged by inventors and the railroads.

The testimony of W. R. Cole, president of the N. C. & St. L. brought out the point that his road considers train control as a "non-productive expenditure." "Other expenditures, from the standpoint of safe and efficient operation are more desirable," he stated.

He also observed that under the present order of the commission, that body is possessed of the authority to order a railroad to scrap an entire divisional installation of the device if it did not measure up to the commission's specifications. "I do not want to appear in the role of an obstructionist," he said, "for together with other railroad executives, I am anxious to co-operate in any manner possible. I would suggest, as Mr. Harahan (C. & O.) has already recommended, that stretchers of about 100 miles of track in the three great districts of the country be equipped with train control, for purposes of observation and experimentation."

Some Vital Comparisons
Railroad officers have stated that in the year 1922 there were 6191 train accidents due to the negligence of train and engine service employees, of which 229 were fatal. In contrast they point to the high toll of human lives at grade crossing accidents, where nearly 2000 fatalities occurred last year. Reference has been made to the recent meeting in Chicago of the National Association of Railway and Highway Commissioners, which was attended by representatives of safety organizations. It developed that there are about 262,000 railroad grade crossings in the United States and according to C. L. Bardo of the New Haven Railroad, they are being established about five times as fast as they are being eliminated, due, of course, to the immense amount of road building in sparsely settled sections, and where crossings at grade cannot be avoided with the funds at hand.

Figures were introduced by the New York Central president to prove the enormous cost of installing train control on the five divisions of that system specified in the commission's order. According to W. S. Elliott, signal engineer of the road, the bids received are as follows:

Miles of Location	Estimated Cost	Amount
Mohawk division.....	293	\$3,392,000
Boston & Albany.....	200	1,076,000
Michigan Central.....	146	466,000
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.....	210	1,030,000
Big Four.....	200	1,413,000
Total.....	1351	\$7,377,000

On the system which has been tested on the New York Central, Mr. Elliott stated that charges of 5 per cent annually must be charged for depreciation and 20 per cent for obsolescence.

The bids received were from the Union Switch & Signal and from the General Railway Signal Company. The road estimates that a total of 35 per cent of installation cost must be charged yearly, divided as follows: 10 per cent maintenance, 5 per cent depreciation, 10 per cent obsolescence, 4 per cent taxes, 6 per cent interest.

Council for the railroads endeavored to bring out the point that the bids

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is not surpassed in other cities of equal population.

The three-story structure of Rugby brick has 60 rooms, including 28 classrooms, library, auditorium seating 1000, cafeteria to serve 500 students in two short period shifts, and a gymnasium accommodating 800 spectators. Owensboro also has a concrete athletic stadium which will seat 1000 spectators.

OFFICIAL DEPLORES CHILD LABOR POLICY

Michigan Commissioner Asks for
Investigation of Conditions in
Beet Fields

LANSING, Mich., May 1 (Special Correspondence).—Declaring that children as young as five years have worked in Michigan's sugar-beet fields, Carl Young, commissioner of the State Department of Labor and Industry, advocating an immediate investigation of child labor in the beet fields, says that if all the facts were told Michigan would be one of the worst offenders. He deplored previous "whitewashing" of the situation by investigating and federal census reporters had failed to get their facts at a time of year when children were being employed.

"With the opening of spring, and on through the summer until late in the fall, little folks will be exploited unjustly and inhumanely," he says, and continues:

"I think the remedy is full publicity. New legislation is not particularly needed, but thorough enforcement of the state's compulsory school law. That is difficult of enforcement when local authorities wink at it, and even where they do not it is difficult for them to know of the children brought to the State by the beet-growing contractors. Recently there has come to my attention a commendable action on the part of the federal immigration authorities, but the disclosure shows the disposition of those who provide labor of the beet fields. I was officially informed this spring that the beet growers of Michigan had asked for a thousand families to be brought from Germany to work in the beet fields. Happily the request was not granted. Families with children would have been the ones brought in. I do not think individual farmers should employ their children in beet fields, but it is not the children of bona fide farmers who are made to suffer. It is the children of those who are brought from the big cities by the sugar-beet contractors, representing the mills—this is where the exploited child labor comes from. Four or five years ago many Mexican families were brought in, and when the season was over were herded into the city of Saginaw for the winter. In spring those Mexicans, as a matter of self-preservation, threw themselves into the beet fields for employment. Those who contract for labor for the beet fields have no care what becomes of the people after the season is over."

PITTSBURGH STEEL CURTAILMENT
PITTSBURGH, May 10.—The sheet mill of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company at Sharon, Pa., is working 50 per cent capacity and the tin mill is operating at a week. The American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. is also running on a reduced schedule.

FORD'S APRIL DELIVERIES
NEW YORK, May 10.—Retail deliveries of the Ford Motor Company in April, domestic and foreign, totaled about 231,000, of which 211,410 were cars and trucks, 12,000 tractors, 752 Lincoln and about 7000 foreign cars.

KENTUCKY CITY OPENS \$300,000 HIGH SCHOOL
OWENSBORO, Ky., May 4 (Special Correspondence).—Although Kentucky is forty-fourth among states in per capita income for education, Owensboro, a city of only 17,000 inhabitants, opened in April a new \$300,000 high school building, which educators say

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Place your summer orders now for our beautiful hand-tufted hand-tufted (and imported), on good firm sheeting—cream or unbleached—in guaranteed fast colors. Choice of white, rose, blue, gold or lavender. Order now for your summer needs.
Single or Twin Bed size, 74x100 in., \$5.50 each.
Full size, 84x100 in., \$6.00; Bolster Spread, \$2.50 each.
Money gladly refunded upon request. (No delivery charges.)
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2 ft., 6 in. x 6 ft. 4 in.
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Gray Wool Blankets, \$3.95
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REGIONAL SEA-TRAINING BASES FAVORED BY SCOUT COUNCILOR

Convention at Ozark Camp Studies New Boys' Activity—
Cabins Dedicated—Boys' Life Circulation, 107,977

CAMP INSPIRATION, Irondequoit, Mo., May 10 (Special).—Recommendation that Sea Scouts establish training bases in each region in the United States, instead of national training bases, was made here this afternoon to the Boy Scout National Council's fourteenth annual meeting. The councilors, representing all sections of the Nation, were brought to this Ozark Mountain camp in a special train from St. Louis, where yesterday's session was held.

Dedication of a row of camp cabins was a feature today. An Eagle Scout at each cabin unveiled a copper plate bearing the name of the donor or inspiration to the boys who occupy the cabins. Those to whom dedications were made include:

Elbert H. Gary, George M. Verity of Middletown, O., the late Warren G. Harding, Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. George D. Pratt, Charles M. Schwab, James E. West, chief Scout executive; Walter W. Head, Omaha, and Edward W. Bok, Philadelphia.

The councilors will inspect the 80-acre camp with its 60 buildings, costing \$40,000, which national experts have pronounced one of the best equipped in the United States.

Commodore W. R. Longfellow of Washington, D. C., acting director of the Department of Sea Scouting, submitted the report of his division recommending regional training camps. He reported that 200 Chicago boys had made cruises in every type of vessel from canoes to warships, covering 112,000 Scout miles.

For those having the opportunity of using warships he gave credit to Capt. Edwin A. Evans, U. S. N., R. P. of the U. S. S. Wilmett. The Philadelphia Sea Scouts were commended especially for activity under every type of weather. Sea Scouts at Rockland, Me., under Capt. W. Huston Lillard, also operated out of Newport, R. I., were taken on cruises at a cost of only \$11 a week per boy.

En route to Irondequoit, the home of the St. Louis council, the various regional bodies held their sessions. Arriving at camp, the afternoon session took place under the Ozark trees. Barron Collier and Frank P. Presbrey, advertising men, made interesting reports. The former said his committee had secured free Scout publicity in 70 magazines and 1000 newspapers, as well as in street cars.

Mr. Presbrey of the editorial board said 300,000 copies of the handbook for boys had been issued in the last year and that it was necessary to issue three editions of the manual for the Sea Scouts. He added that the Audit Bureau of Circulation had reported the circulation of Boys' Life had reached 107,977, with gross earnings of \$249,531.

He pointed out that the gift of \$100,000 by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation had given working capital that was complete assurance of the immediate business stability of the enterprise. The general direction of Boys' Life is in the hands of Mr. Presbrey.

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Wills, superintendent of education for British Columbia, that the Provincial Government had decided upon an educational survey of the Province. A commission will be appointed on behalf of the service of the cavalry in the late war, which has been erected in London at Hyde Park corner. The ceremony is scheduled to take place early in May. Major C. E. Connolly, D. S. O., Lord Strathcona's Horse, and Major W. W. Mitchell, Fort Garry Horse, both of Winnipeg, and who are now in England, will represent Military District No. 10 while Major W. H. Bell, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, also will attend.

BIKFAYA TO UTILIZE SYRIAN WATER POWER
BEIRUT, Syria, April 18 (Special Correspondence).—M. Bechara, Director of Public Works, and M. Camille Chidiac, delegate from the Syrian Commission for the Interior, accompanied by M. Depetit, went recently to Bkfaya, in Lebanon, to study further the project for the canalization of its water. The project includes the construction of a reservoir with a capacity of 900 cubic meters, capable not only of supplying Bkfaya with drinkable water, but of furnishing hydraulic force for the lighting of the surrounding country.

CATTLE EXPORT HINDERED
WINNIPEG, Man., April 23 (Special Correspondence).—High transportation charges and crowded conditions in the ocean bottoms are hindering the development of the Canadian cattle export business, declared Col. H. A. Mullins, a prominent western exporter, in addressing the Winnipeg Kiwanis Club. Colonel Mullins criticized the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. Cattle land in poor condition with a consequent reflection on the producer in Canada. Colonel Mullins declared that it was a result of a similar state of affairs that the British embargo against Canadian cattle was placed in 1892.

Daniel C. Beard, of Flushing, L. I., as head of the National Court of Honor, included in his report the announcement that 10 gold medals and 75 letters and certificates for heroism had been awarded. The gold honor medal of the permanent wild life fund went to Scout Edward Strauss of Minneapolis, Minn., for activities which included the protection of birds and animals, the building of bird houses and delivering talks on wild life. Medals for heroism were awarded to Earle E. Wallis and Billy Mizelle of College Park, Ga., to Joseph Kalei of Oakland, Calif., to John Dutton of Lost River, Ida., George D. Pratt of Glen Cove, L. I., reported the treasury in eminently satisfactory condition, with cash on hand in excess of \$36,000.

PROVINCE TO SURVEY SCHOOLS
VANCOUVER, April 23 (Special Correspondence).—Announcement was made at the annual banquet of the British Columbia Teachers' Federation by S. J.

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CANADIANS HONOR CAVALRY
WINNIPEG, Man., April 23 (Special Correspondence).—Canada will have three representatives at the unveiling of the memorial statue, commemorating the service of the cavalry in the late war, which has been erected in London at Hyde Park corner. The ceremony is scheduled to take place early in May. Major C. E. Connolly, D. S. O., Lord Strathcona's Horse, and Major W. W. Mitchell, Fort Garry Horse, both of Winnipeg, and who are now in England, will represent Military District No. 10 while Major W. H. Bell, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, also will attend.

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Concentrate your mind on saving a fixed portion of your income and the results you will accomplish are sure to astonish you. Especially if you make a savings account the custodian of your surplus and thus get compound interest working for you.
Start Savings Account Now
Next Interest Day, May 15
Deposits Nearly \$19,700,000
Surplus Over 1,000,000
Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2 %

WARREN
Institution
for Savings
Established 1829
3 PARK ST.
Opp. the Common
BOSTON
Thrift is insurance against adversity.

EDUCATORS PRAISE
PART-TIME SYSTEM

Supervision of Children After
They Enter Industry Called Bet-
ter Than Psychology Tests

The third annual conference of con-
tinuation school officials was held at
the State House today.

Herman Schneider, leader of part-
time education in the United States
and dean of the College of Engineer-
ing and Commerce at the University
of Cincinnati, O., took exception to
the psychological test methods used
to determine the talents of individuals.
He pointed out that a large number
of experiments on people of known
ability disproved, almost entirely,
the conclusions of psychologists drawn
from a restricted laboratory test.

Recently, he said, most of the psy-
chologists have confessed the futility
of these tests as being in any way
conclusive. He protested strongly against
their exclusive use for vocational
guidance. A safer system, he pointed
out, would be to have the schools con-
tinue a certain amount of supervision
with the children after they enter in-
dustries, giving particular attention to
their reactions as shown by aptitude
on their tasks; an analysis of these
reactions would point the way quickly,
under the co-operative system, to a
better placement in accordance with
actual ability.

From the employer's side the great
advantage of part-time education was
presented by George H. Vose, assistant
superintendent of the United Shoe
Machinery Company, Beverly, lay in
the breadth of training and schooling
which the student obtains through
part-time education.

When the co-operative idea was
first presented by Dean Schneider 20
years ago as a desirable plan for col-
leges and particularly for engineering
schools, educators and engineers alike
looked askance at the idea. It is now
successfully carried on in the engi-
neering schools of several universities.
It has passed the experimental stage
and is generally acknowledged to be
efficient, practical and worthy of
continuance. Practically all of the
students at Northeastern University
of Boston are studying on the co-
operative plan.

DALLINGER RECORD
REVEALS PROGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

wards of the state American Legion;
Benjamin Loring Young, speaker of
the state House of Representatives;
John Jacob Rogers of Lowell, Repre-
sentative from the Fifth District, and
Alonso B. Cook, State Auditor, have all
been mentioned as possible candidates
for the Republican nomination. Cir-
cumstances have so changed since
Governor Cox found it undesirable
to be a candidate, that it is not ex-
pected at the State House and in Re-
publican official circles today that
other candidates than those now before
the public will present themselves.

Mr. Dallinger now is completing his
fifth term in the House. He received
his political training in the Massachu-
setts Legislature, where he was
elected in 1894 and 1895. He was
advanced to the state Senate, being a
member in 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899.
Men who recall his career in the
Massachusetts Legislature say that
he was one who always took his duties
seriously. He was not to be found
lounging on the easy seats of the
House or Senate lobbies gossiping
but always was to be found at his
desk and studying the questions which
he would be obliged to consider.

For Bone Dry America
While in the Legislature Mr. Dal-
linger was a member of the commit-
tees on election laws, taxation and
chairman of the joint legislative com-
mittees on metropolitan affairs and
counties.

Mr. Dallinger was graduated from
the Cambridge Latin School, Harvard
College, and the Harvard Law School.
In 1912-13 he lectured at Harvard on
"Government" and wrote and pub-
lished a book entitled "Nominations
For elective offices in the United
States."

Mr. Dallinger was president of the
Cambridge Board of Trade for three
terms. He has been a director of two
trust companies and trustee in one
savings bank. He always has been
active as a member of the American
Massachusetts, Middlesex and Boston
bar associations. In fraternal circles
he is well advanced in Masonry, in the
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the
Benevolent and Protective Order of
Elks and the Fraternity of Husbandry.
His first election to the national
House of Representatives was to the
Sixty-fourth Congress as nominee by
both Republicans and Progressives.

He always has stood for woman suf-
frage and the enactment and enforce-
ment of prohibitory legislation. His
campaign will sharply divide "wet"
from "dry."

Four years ago when Calvin Coolidge's name was put forward as the
Massachusetts candidate for the Re-
publican nomination for the Presi-
dency because of his attitude in the
police strike of 1919, while not a de-
legate, there was no more loyal sup-
porter for the nomination of the Gov-
ernor at Chicago than Mr. Dallinger.
Since then he has always been a
staunch friend to the President and
has co-operated with the Administra-
tion at all times. Many of his friends
today are saying that they are sur-
prised that Mr. Dallinger failed to re-
ceive the White House sanction.

CHORUSES OF SEVEN NATIONS
TO COMPETE FOR MUSIC PRIZE

Hold Final Rehearsals for "International Contest" to Be
Held in Symphony Hall—B. U. Band at State House

A concert was given by the Boston
University Band in the flag room in
the rotunda of the State House shortly
after noon today, in the presence of
a large gathering of Music Week
leaders, public officials and the gen-
eral public. At the same time a spe-
cial organ recital was given at St.
Paul's Cathedral in conjunction with
the special organ recital. Final
rehearsals are being conducted pre-
paratory to the "International Music
Festival," a group singing contest,
which will take place at Symphony
Hall tomorrow afternoon.

Choruses of men representing seven
nationalities will take part, with each
chorus singing in its native language,
a folk song or standard selection of
its own country, in addition to "The
Song of the World Adventurers," com-
posed by Frederick S. Converse, which
will be sung in English. The judges
will be Mr. Converse, Archibald T. Da-
vison, professor at Harvard, and
Thomas W. Surrency.

The contest is being conducted by
Community Service of Boston, Inc.,
and the Women's Municipal League,
with the Cosmopolitan Club of Boston,
the National Civic Federation and the
Women's Education Association co-
operating. B. Loring Young, speaker
of the Massachusetts House of Repre-
sentatives, will preside, and James M.
Curley, Mayor of Boston, will award
prizes of \$250, \$100 and \$50 to the
respective winners of first, second and
third honors. The program follows:

Organ selections by Clair Leonard:
"Prelude and Fugue in C Minor," Bach;
"Toccata from the Tenth Concerto,"
Handel.

Danish Chorus, Paul M. Paulsen,
leader—"Norden" (words by Christian
Hofstad, music by Joseph Glaeser).

Dutch Chorus, F. W. Stuart Jr.,
leader—"Nimmer Nacht" (words by
A. Reijer, music by N. H. Andriessen).

German Chorus, Benjamin Gucken-
berger, leader—"Schwedenritzt" (An-
ton A. Naaf).

Hebrew Chorus, Boris Morris, leader
—"The Song of Songs" (music by
Boris Morris).

Organ Selection—"Toccata from the
Sixth Symphony from Widor, Mr.
Leonard.

Italian Chorus, Miss Mary de Luca,
leader—"Nobucconazar" (Verdi).

Letish Chorus, Robert Stiefel,
leader—"Norge's Bedste Vaern og
Faest" (B. Bjørnsen).

Swedish Chorus, Carl Hultin, leader
—"Hör oss Svear!" (words and music
by G. Wennerberg).

Organ selection by Mr. Leonard.
Community singing directed by Au-
gustus D. Zanzig; Benjamin Gucken-
berger, accompanist.

Awarding of prizes.
Organ finale.

The People's Choral Union of 200
mixed voices, under George S. Dun-
ham, will give a miscellaneous pro-
gram at Jordan Hall tomorrow after-
noon at 3. At 3:30 the Women's City

Club will hold a get-together "sing"
and recital at the clubhouse, 40
Beacon Street.

'Jazz' Wins Official Recognition
as Symposium Rules it 'de Jure'

The whole controversy on the sub-
ject of "jazz" and the question of its
significance must assume a new aspect
in Boston, for the city has its first
"jazz" symposium last night in Jacob
Sleeper Hall as a feature of its cele-
bration of Music Week. The sym-
posium was sponsored by five musi-
cians: John P. Marshall, professor at
Boston University; Henry L. Gideon,
organist of Temple Israel; William A.
Fisher, Boston composer; Lloyd del
Castillo, organist at the Fenway
Theater, and Leo Reisman, orchestra
conductor.

A large audience, its serious interest
mixed with humor, assembled to hear
the discussion and to present, as it
developed, some discussion on its own
account. No unanimous, flat deci-
sions were reached. Few subjects of
such a nature can be defended or con-
demned in their entirety. But the
"play impulse" of a national people
is always an important factor in the
consensus of opinion. It indicates that
for some time to come "jazz" will en-
dure as a favored medium of the ex-
pression of that impulse in America.

Mr. del Castillo holds "jazz" to be
a fusion of two forms of music, for
song and for dance. Contrary to many
involved definitions, he believes "jazz"
merely a popular melody which
which certain individuals wear of the
theatrical and familiar, have at-
tempted to give a new structure in-
terpretation. Mr. del Castillo played
phrases of familiar airs to show that
the more recent popular airs are using
the same old tunes in a new melodic
arrangement.

Mr. Marshall tapped several sources of
primitive lore in an effort to identify
the fundamental origin of "jazz." A
recent writer on the subject has said:
"The strength, the touch upon com-
mon things, the hold upon common
emotions, the almost rapturous free-
dom, the carelessness, the lack of
dignity of 'jazz' are treasures in a
world busy with business and a so-
ciety handicapped by false ideas of
politeness and gentility in the arts."
"Jazz" at least is a melody in its own
machine, instead of allowing itself to
be enslaved. It will not sacrifice music
and it will possibly create music.

Mr. Reisman offered, with interpreta-
tional remarks, a demonstration by his
own band of every kind of "jazz"
ingredient. He defended it as having
made its own place among the most
important parts of one of the most im-
portant of the arts and declared that
subtlety is the quality upon which
the survival of sound "jazz" music
must rest.

He believes rhythm should be sec-
ondary to melody, that there should
be no heavy counter melodies to
drawn out the chosen melodic voice,
and that bands which are conducted
in a manner to present a startling
cacophony of many instruments, al-
lowing none to remain in the enviable
capacity of solo instrument, entirely
miss the mood and meaning of an in-
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Winner in O. E. S. Contest



MRS. MARGERY B. CHISHOLM
Mrs. Chisholm, Past Matron of Glendale
Chapter, Everett, Wash. Elected Associ-
ate Grand Conduress of Massachusetts
Grand Chapter

STATE O.E.S. HOLDS
ITS INSTALLATION

Ceremonies for Grand Chapter's
New Officers Take Place at
Tremont Temple, Boston

Flowers, so significant in Eastern
Star work, were in such profusion last
evening at the installation of the new
grand officers of the Grand Chapter of
Massachusetts that Tremont Temple
was a festival of color and beauty.
The impressive ceremonies of the eve-
ning closed the two-day annual con-
vention and followed the elections and
the vote for an Eastern Star home
earlier in the day.

There were no contests except for
Associate Grand Conduress, which
was won by Mrs. Margery B. Chish-
olm, and for Associate Grand Patron,
won by J. Brinton Bailey, Past Patron
of Regis Chapter.

Elected on Fifth Ballot
Mrs. Chisholm was elected on the
fifth ballot after four of the other six
candidates had withdrawn. She has
been a Deputy Grand Matron, and
Past Matron of Glendale Chapter,
where she was initiated in 1909. In
1916 she became Marshal, was Mar-
shal in 1917 and 1918, and was elected As-
sociate Conduress of her chapter in
1919, becoming Matron in 1922.

The new Grand Matron, Mrs. Helen
H. Barnfather, of Collins Chapter,
Pittsfield, who was installed by Mrs.
Ella B. French, Past Grand Matron,
assisted by Harry D. Sisson, Past
Grand Patron, was showered with
flowers and gifts as she took her sta-
tion. The other officers who were in-
stalled and also generously remem-
bered with flowers follow: Grand
Patron, Kenneth C. Dunlop, Winches-
ter; Associate Grand Matron, Annie L.
Woodman; Associate Grand Patron, J.
Brinton Bailey; Grand Secretary, Car-
le A. Cushing; Grand Treasurer,
Allison M. Millington; Associate Grand
Conduress, Margery B. Chisholm.

The officers appointed by the Grand
Matron were installed as follows:
Grand Chaplain, Elizabeth S. Sisson;
Grand Marshal, Mabel F. White; Grand
Organist, Gladys N. Thorndike; Grand
Adah, Blanche L. Pearson; Grand
Ruth, Attie Vande Boe; Grand Esther,
Bessie P. Haun; Grand Martha, Bertha
M. Lockman; Grand Electa, Alice W.
Goodwin; Grand Warder, Eva M.
Frye, and Grand Sentinel, George E.
C. Kelley.

Deputy Grand Matrons

The new Deputy Grand Matrons
are: Mrs. Annie L. Woodman, Melrose
Chapter, Melrose; the new Associate
Grand Matron; Mrs. Lillian C. Milling-
ton, Unity Chapter, Amherst, the new
Grand Conduress; and Mrs. Mar-
gery B. Chisholm, Glendale Chapter,
Everett, the new Associate Grand Con-
duress; Martha R. Burch, Adeline
Chapter, Springfield; Ida J. Whitney,
Doric Chapter, Easthampton; Hazel
G. Montgomery, Aurora Chapter,
Natick; Edna M. Hamilton, Naomi
Chapter, North Adams; Bertha Harris
Miller, Electa Chapter, Waltham;
Bertha S. Pearce, Myrtle Chapter,
Holliston; Minerva M. Sault, High-
land Chapter, Somerville; Mabelle M.
Sanborn, Revere Chapter, Palmer;
Blanche F. Tripp, New Bedford Chap-
ter, New Bedford; Gertrude B. Wil-
cox, Rachel Chapter, Grafton; Ida
Allen, Reliance Chapter, South Bos-
ton; Annie P. Beck, Mayflower Chap-
ter, East Weymouth; Louise H.
Crysler, Rosindale Chapter, Rosin-
dale; Marjorie E. Paul, Undine Chap-
ter, Revere; Fanny B. Marshall,
Pequot Chapter, Watertown; Mary
I. Whitmarsh, Star of Bethlehem
Chapter, Somerset; Winifred J.
Butler, Cambridge Chapter, Cam-
bridge; Annie A. Fredericks, Altheon
Chapter, Woburn; Elsie L. Locke,
Wollaston Chapter, Wollaston; Mary
P. Litchfield, Plymouth Chapter,
Plymouth; Martha R. Doane, Win-
chester Chapter, Winchester.

SOUTH AFRICAN
BUSINESS QUIET

Business conditions within the Union
of South Africa continue quiet owing
to the uncertainty which exists as a
result of the announcement of the dis-
solution of Parliament and the decision
of Premier Smuts to hold a general
election, according to cables from
United States Vice-Consul A. H. Caw-
ton. Improvement in the sterling ex-
change will stimulate buying from the
United States.

Although it is forecast that the corn
crop will be smaller by some 25 or 30
per cent, the present outlook is that
some 2,000,000 bags of 200 pounds each
will be available for export. Commercial
failures are decreasing. The amount of
tonnage available for outward-bound
shipments slightly exceeds demands.

Orchid Exhibition Delights
Scores of Boston Children

Award for Cut Blossoms Goes to British—Medal for
Most Artistic Display Won by Brookline Man

Saturday night might have been called
children's day at the exhibition of the
American Orchid Society being held
through Sunday at Horticultural Hall.
And most of them, at one time or an-
other during their stay could be heard
to pipe "Oh may we stay a long time
so we can see everything!" The
three small Chinese children who
came with a benignant, grizzled mer-
chant, made their way decorously
about among the flowers, and hovered
for a considerable time over the rock-
rimmed pool where glimmering ver-
million fish swam about in the shadow
of an exhibit of highly civilized lady
slipper kin. Their enthusiasm was
more measured and restrained than
the Occidental delight which ex-
pressed itself so spontaneously in
little shrieks and bright startings to
and fro among the exhibits, yet in
their solemn, polished little faces
there was enthusiasm expressed by a
mere fleeting flush over the stillness.

When prizes and distinctions were
awarded last night at the exhibition
one prize went to Sir Jeremiah Col-
man of Surrey, Eng., for his display
of cut orchids. One of them, a flaw-
less thing of simplest white, has been
cultivated since January and remains
perfect, those epitomizing the theory
about orchids which so many persons
find surprising, namely, that some
varieties can be counted upon to re-
main fresh for three months or even
more, and that the flowers placed in
water will keep in excellent condition
for from four to six weeks.

The gold medal for the most artistic
individual exhibition was awarded to
Ernest B. Dams of Brookline, whose
gardener is Donald Mackenzie. Mr.
Mackenzie received a gold medal from
the National Association of Gardeners.
The display by Arthur N. Cooley of
Pittsfield, Mass., has been considered
one of the most notable exhibits of the
show. It accumulates an unusual
diversity of varieties, the lesser known
as well as the popular varieties cul-
tivated to a point of amazing perfec-
tion. It represents almost the entire
cycle of orchid realms. The gathering

of the orchids in their native habitats
always means the writing of another
romantic chapter in the fabulous leg-
end of the orchid. Such a large col-
lection emphasizes the fact that or-
chids have a frail fragrance, hardly
noticeable unless there is a consid-
erable number together.

F. E. Dixon won a gold medal for
the best exhibit of single specimens,
William B. Berger of Denver, Colo.,
received the prize for the State and
a silver medal was given the Missouri
Botanical Gardens for its exhibit of
orchid photographs.

Tribute was paid yesterday at the
annual meeting of the American Or-
chid Society to Albert C. Burrage of
Orchardvale, Beverly Farms, Mass., for
his labor in the promotion of this ex-
hibition which calls together the
enthusiasts yet assembled in the
United States. Mr. Burrage was re-
elected president for the coming year.
In addition to these more intangible
honors Mr. Burrage received a special
diploma for his collection of books
on orchids and of paintings of orchids,
as well as a gold medal for his special
geographical display of plants.

A gold medal was given Prof. Oakes
Ames for his most recent publication
dealing with orchids and for his enu-
meration of the orchids of the
United States.

Other officers elected for the coming
year are: Vice-presidents, W. A.
Manda, South Orange, N. J., Oakes
Ames of North Easton, Mass., George
T. Moore of St. Louis, Mo., F. E. Dix-
on of Elkins Park, Pa., and Mrs.
Pierre S. Dupont of Kennett Square,
Pa. Alfred L. Lovelace of Lenox was
elected secretary and Louis Burk of
Philadelphia, treasurer. Trustees for
three years are Joseph Manda of West
Orange, N. J., George E. Baldwin of
Mamaroneck, N. Y., J. J. Murdock of
Larchmont, N. Y., and Clement Moore
of Hackensack, N. J.; for two years,
Miss Marion R. Case of Weston; for
one year, David S. Vesey of Fort
Wayne, Ind., and Joseph B. Widener
of Elkins Park, Pa.

Reports of committees were read.
Following luncheon, Dr. Helen Wool-
ley, assistant director of the Merrill
Palmer School, Detroit, Mich., spoke on
"Character and Personality in Young
Childhood."

Directors—Miss Alice L. Currier,
Pawtucket, R. I.; Miss Corinne Hall,
Framingham; Mrs. C. A. Roys, Cam-
bridge; Miss Edna Sturtevant, Fram-
ingham. Chairman of economic sec-
tion, Miss Agnes Donham; of home-
makers' section, Mrs. Arthur Bixby;
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CALIFORNIA EASES EPIZOOTIC STRAIN

Quarantine Regulations Being
Modified—Mountain Resorts
Again Are Open

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 10.—Continued modification of quarantine regulations enforced throughout southern California because of an alleged "epizootic of foot-and-mouth disease" has been announced by health officials, resulting in permission to reopen certain mountain resorts and highways formerly included in quarantined areas although many miles from asserted cases of infection. Officials express confidence that the entire hysteria will have subsided within a few weeks.

Mount Lowe resort famous as one of the playgrounds of southern California, was to be opened again to the public today under orders from Sacramento issued by Federal authorities. At no time have there been reported any trace of the epizootic at Mount Lowe or in the forest reserve surrounding it, yet on April 19 it was closed to the public under the quarantine regulations which affected forest reserves and mountain regions.

The Pacific electric railway announced it would resume its regular schedule to the resort today. Other reports included in the partial lifting of quarantine in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties include Mountain Lake Club, Lake Arrowhead, portions of the Angeles National Forest, and Mt. Wilson.

Dispatches from Sacramento quote the state Board of Control as asserting that the total appraised value of live stock slaughtered up to May 6 in combating the so-called epizootic within the State was \$2,962,122.21, and the number of animals slain 77,059. Gov. Friend W. Richardson, who has consistently deprecated the hysteria aroused by the so-called epizootic, arrived in this city yesterday to deal with conditions arising from it. He declared his confidence that the entire difficulty will pass quickly.

Dr. Houck Issues Statement Reassuring Western Visitors

LOS ANGELES, May 10 (Special).—Travel to and from California and within the State is entirely open and safe for the general traveling public. This assurance has just been given by the federal director in full charge of "foot-and-mouth disease" eradication in California, in answer to thousands of persons in all sections of the country who have been wondering if the cattle epizootic situation would mean abandonment of their plans for visiting the Golden State this summer.

Dr. U. G. Houck of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, who is at the head of the California battle has issued the following statement in answer to the queries from other sections.

1. There is no record of human being becoming infected during any of the outbreaks of the foot-and-mouth disease in the United States which date back to 1870.
2. Travel to and from California and within the State is perfectly safe for the general traveling public.
3. The ordinary traveler does not, of course, come into contact with cattle or sources of infection and is not a menace to anyone—to California or to other states.
4. With the development and coordination of ideas and policies and better knowledge of the situation, quarantine restrictions that were deemed necessary at first have been materially modified and are such now as not to make for any inconvenience in travel between the east and California or within the State.
5. There is no reason why anyone should view with suspicion California foods, marketed in the State or elsewhere—meats, poultry, vegetables and fruits.
6. People planning to visit California need not allow any consideration of this cattle disease to interfere with their plans at this time.

WISCONSIN COURTS SUSTAIN DRY LAW

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8 (Special).—Decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court at Madison upholding that section of the state prohibition act that provides where saloonkeepers are convicted their places may be closed for one year as public nuisances, will result in the clean-up of one of the worst liquor-ridden districts in Milwaukee, dry officials declare.

This is the second Supreme Court decision within a month strengthening enforcement of the state dry law which the wets have fought with determination in the courts, following their failure to "remove the teeth" from the so-called Severson law in the last Legislature. In April the court ruled that judicial officers should issue search warrants on information and belief, provided testimony was taken by the court to establish the reasonableness of the information and belief.

CANADIAN SPEAKS ON WAR
VANCOUVER, B. C., May 1 (Special Correspondence).—Dean Coleman of British Columbia University, addressing the local League of Nations Society, advanced the view that the thing most responsible for war is deep-seated human prejudice. He instanced the wars of Rome against Carthage, of Athens against Sparta, and of Elizabeth's England against Spain. In all these cases the struggle arose because of a prejudice that had struck its roots deep into the national life and which found its nourishment in a thousand sources. It was, he said, a conflict of culture long before it was a conflict of armies. Dean Coleman thought the remedy was to be found in a new type of internationalism based upon a new system of education.

ALABAMA HAY PRODUCTION
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 6 (Special Correspondence).—Farm experts of Alabama are conducting campaigns to increase the production of hay in the south. They are using the daily and weekly newspapers, as well as the direct-mail advertising and the spoken word, to impress on the southern farmers the fact that they are paying northern and western farmers a substantial profit on enormous freight rates, and profits for the railroads and the hay. The result has been a substantial increase in acreage in the State.

B. Altman & Co.

Fifth Avenue
Thirty-fourth Street
New York

Service, Quality and Value are integral parts of the Altman policy

Madison Avenue
Thirty-fifth Street
New York

Wherever the Youthful Clan Foregathers

—at the dansant, country club, race-track, bridge or town luncheon—when the glamour of Spring gives zest to the last gay days of a brilliant social season—then it is that Clothes, be they ever so simple—must be the last word in smartness

Coats

with a care-free air

that are designed to gracefully adapt themselves to all Summer occasions. Of satin, faille and charmeen; trimming of squirrel and squirrel locks

\$58.00

(Third Floor)

Dainty Frocks

for the dance d'après midi

Prettily fashioned of crepe de Chine, printed crepe and striped, flowered and plain georgette. One model, of two-toned striped georgette is priced

\$35.00

(Third Floor)

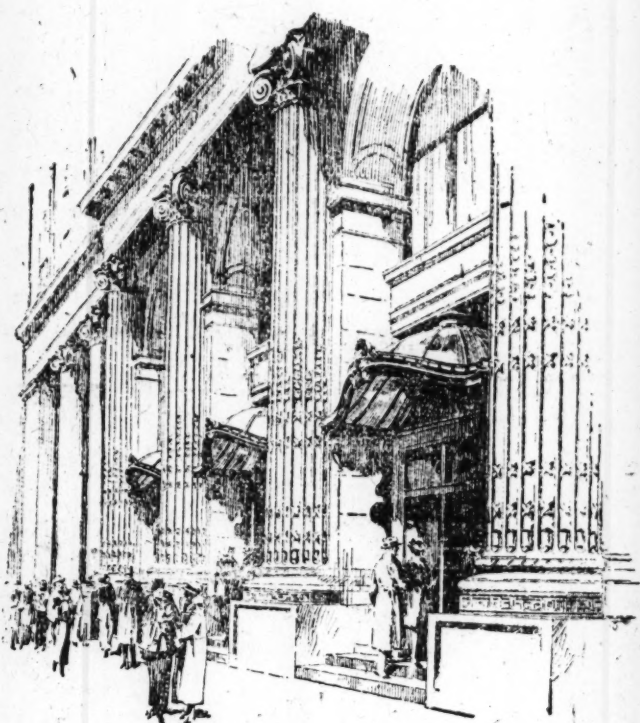
Graceful Leghorns

for the afternoon frock

Nothing more bewitching with the crisp organdie or flowered chiffon Frock than the youthful Leghorn Hat, with various trimming beguilements.

Priced \$12.00 upward

(Second Floor)



FIFTH AVENUE

Chiffon Hosiery

of a sheer beautiful texture, but protected in durability by the renowned Betalph make

\$2.35 per pair

In all the fascinating color tones and in black and white.

(First Floor)



MADISON AVENUE

Modish Furs

Dyed White Fox Scarfs, in delicately tinted shades, at

\$65.00

Wolf Scarfs, in various colors

\$21.00

Venetian Shawls

for languorous Summer nights, in many charming adaptations

\$12.50 upward

(Third Floor)

Smart Dress Pumps

With a new front strap (Balta model)

in fashionable combinations.

Black Satin, trimmed with black suede; Black suede, with black calfskin; Patent leather, with black calfskin; Brown suede, with brown kid-skin; Gray suede, with gray kid-skin;

per pair \$12.75

With the B. Altman & Co. standard of excellence back of every pair

(Second Floor)

Silk Underthings

the Younger Set will like

at \$3.95

Vest, Chemise, and Step-in Drawers may be had at above figure for separate garments; or obtainable in sets.

Two American-made models, one of pink, ciel blue or maize crepe de Chine appliqued in white; or pink, peach and white crepe de Chine, trimmed with real filet lace.

A very unusual value

(Second Floor)

Bathing Costumes, in the new models for ocean, lake and natorium (Second Floor)

This great Store is now filled to overflowing with merchandise reflecting every touch of fashion for the Summer Outfit



TWILIGHT TALES

More About the Band

A trombone is a goodly horn. It makes a lot of noise. I'd rather have a trombone than many other toys.

You move it when you blow it. And make it short or long. To play upon a trombone. You have to be quite strong.

Oh, some make like a cornet. And some a violin. But I prefer a trombone. Of bright and shining tin.

THE band was marching along the street. Alfred, as everybody knows, was the drum major, and even if he hadn't marched in front, anybody might have known he was a drum major by the feather in his paper hat. It was a fine feather, the best one that had been left in an old feather duster, and he carried his grandfather's old cane to beat time for the music. John, Henry, James, and William played on their harmonicas, and Jo, who was somewhat smaller, played on his drum. When they had played the tune through, they marched a while without playing at all, but Jo kept on beating his drum so that they wouldn't get out of step. Thump-thump-thump-thump.

"I hear somebody playing on a horn," said William.

"So do I," said James.

"It's right round the corner," said the drum major. "Let's go see who's playing it."

So the band hurried round the corner, and there, in the next yard but one, was Robert, whom they all knew and who was about as large as Jo, sitting on the front step of his father's house, and playing on a horn. It was one of those horns that when you play on it you stretch out your arm and one part of the horn slides out until it becomes a very long horn.

And when you slide it back and forth it makes different kinds of noises, each very pleasant to make and hear.

"Hello, Robert," said the drum major. "What kind of a horn is that?"

"It's what my father calls a trombone," said Robert. "I saw it in a shop and he bought it for me. I like it better than any other kind of horn."

"It's a fine horn," said the drum major. "How'd you like to join our band?"

"I'd like to," said Robert. "But I can't play any tune on it yet."

"I can't play any tune on my drum," said Jo. "But I'm in the band."

"I taught myself to play a tune on

the harmonica," said John. "And then I taught Henry and James and William. I guess I could teach you to play a tune on your trombone."

"You don't need to play much of a tune at first," said Alfred. "You just watch me, and when I wave my stick

three times, you begin to slide that thing back and forth, and that will be tune enough to start with."

"You come back with us," said James. "To my house, and I'll make you a paper hat."

So Robert and the band all went to James' house and James made Robert a paper hat, and the band marched down the street again. Robert marched beside Jo because they were both the same size. The drum major waved his stick. The harmonica burst into melody. Jo beat his drum. Robert slid his trombone back and forth and made different kinds of noises each very pleasant to make and hear. It wasn't just what you would call a tune like the harmonica, but everybody agreed that it was a good thing for the band to have somebody in it with a trombone.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Well, our game this afternoon didn't amount to very much.

When we set out for the ball grounds everybody was full of pep and we expected to have a lively game.



But just before we got there the boss and his friends saw a bill poster putting up a big sign and for some reason or other they became greatly excited about it.



I thought they never would get through looking at it. And talk—why, I never have heard so much chattering in my life!

I expect it had not been for the nice old bill poster giving me some paper to chew on my afternoon would have been a total failure. As it was, I had quite a nice time.

The Ruralist and His Problems

IT WAS a late fall afternoon in 1915. Assembly was over at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. But the student body kept the seats and the old stone chapel echoed cheer after cheer of the "Long Massachusetts" yell. Hymn books flew high in the air. Chorus leaders raised their hands and down again with sophomore enthusiasm. More hymn-book tossing. More cheer-banging. More cheers. Something very extraordinary, you might have guessed, must be keeping these boys from rushing out onto the athletic field. The yells were for "Prexy," and a tall, spare, youngish-gray man on the platform looked much embarrassed by them. Finally he got up. "Well, if you aren't going, I am," he went, while the yells for "Prexy" echoed after him.

"Prexy" Kenyon L. Butterfield had set at rest disquieting rumors that he was considering offers to accept the presidency of Michigan Agricultural College, his alma mater. He was going to stay, he told the boys, and he was old Aggie. That had been his watchword for the year.

After nine years, the announcement comes again that the M. A. C. of the west has asked Butterfield to accept its leadership. Again there are rumors and fears at Amherst. Nobody expects that the dramatic incident of 1915 will be repeated. Too many factors in the situation make the call of the larger, better-supported college, in the center of a rich agricultural territory, imperative. Times have changed at Amherst in nine years. There is little to beget the president of Aggie in Massachusetts, though he has been now two decades in New England, and in those decades has become one of the youngest of college presidents in 1903, when, at 35, he came to the leadership of Rhode Island State College. Three years later he was heading M. A. C. and in connection with that college and his agricultural leadership began exerted. President Roosevelt sent him to Europe with the American Country Life Commission. He directed the A. E. F. agricultural course in France after the war. And two years ago he went to China with the China Education Commission to write a plan for the organization of a national system of agricultural education for that land.

There can be no doubt that M. A. C. gained tremendously in prestige by his leadership. And that is the essential contribution of the man who has led at Amherst. That is not to say that he has not wrought greatly in shaping a college purpose, in building up new departments, in the extension of agricultural education. During the first 10 years of his presidency M. A. C. grew by great spurts. New courses were added. The campus was increased. A whole new campus of modern college buildings was erected. New teachers, new ideas, hundreds more students, Aggie showed the way in many fields.

But for all that, the president's primary achievement was that he added so much to the lustre of the college name. He brought M. A. C. to the public eye. The accretions of students, support, permission to expand, followed.

The Federal Reserve Board will authorize the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and possibly other reserve banks to take more than the \$5,000,000 already allowed.

A syndicate of international bankers, headed by Paul M. Warburg, New York, will employ the bankers' acceptance, rather than straight loans for promotion of German trade and industrial rehabilitation.

The Federal Reserve Act places no bar to the rediscount of this paper; but if the board were not friendly to this method, it might intimate this to reserve banks, which undoubtedly would be guided accordingly.

There is a plethora of funds at the federal reserve institutions, and, as they are looking for business to pay operating expenses, they could lend considerable without reducing the reserve ratio to the safety minimum.

BANKERS' ACCEPTANCE TO AID GERMAN TRADE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Inasmuch as the Bank of England has agreed to back some \$50,000,000 of German acceptances in the new move to stabilize conditions in Germany and lead to reparations payments, the opinion prevails here that the Federal Reserve Board will authorize the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and possibly other reserve banks to take more than the \$5,000,000 already allowed.

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Butterfield made Aggie the center of a numerous association of projects for the reviving of rural institutions. He held conferences at Amherst on the rural church, on the rural school, conferences on rural sociology, on opportunities in New England agriculture, conferences for bankers and farmers, for chambers of commerce and farmers, for teachers, for foresters, for country librarians. He organized farmers' institutes and country life associations. He wrote for country life, and lectured on it. He discussed the redirection of Massachusetts agriculture, the repopulating of neglected Yankee hillides, the rehabilitation of rural communities. He made farming first-page news in the Boston papers. That was a boom time for M. A. C. Other agricultural colleges followed Butterfield's lead in expanding the agricultural curriculum, in developing agricultural economics, rural journalism, floriculture, dairy industry, and other subjects as full departments for major study and specialization.

In 1915, when President Butterfield set his back toward Michigan, the eastern M. A. C. promised to become the great agricultural university of the region. That apparently had been Butterfield's aim for it. He would prove that it was the "only" exclusively agricultural college in the country. And he was determined that agriculture should be interpreted so broadly as to include every force for the upbuilding of the rural community. "Agriculture for the soul" was a watchword of his. Whether so ambitious a plan for an agricultural college as he evidently cherished for Aggie was practicable in a state so predominantly industrial as Massachusetts is a question that has been much debated and may well be further argued. Probably had not the president felt so strongly the opportunity for a great agricultural college at Amherst he could in those pre-war years have developed at M. A. C. the beginnings of a state university for Massachusetts whose needs for steady growth would now be recognized with a ready response than is accorded the agricultural college. President Butterfield's own point of view as to the ultimate destiny of Aggie has gradually changed. It was a severe disappointment to him last fall that the State Commission on Higher Education did not recognize M. A. C. as the nucleus of a prospective state university, either of a prospective industrial arts, and home economics, as well as of agriculture.

But with the reorganization of state departments in Massachusetts that came so soon after Dr. Butterfield's decision to stay in the east, Aggie's star waned. The college has dropped behind in the educational procession since 1915, when it became a subdivision of the state Department of Education. With a state Department of Administration and Finance superimposed on the Department of Education the heavy hand of state control and its clogging red tape have effectively prevented progress at Massachusetts Agricultural College. Butterfield has found the pace he set grow too fast for him and Massachusetts Agricultural College has watched the lesser state colleges of the east forge ahead of her and take away her able instructors. At times President Butterfield has said quite plainly, as he has fought unavailingly

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Manufacturers and Importers of Great Northern Furs

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Mid-Season Sale!

Maytime Messages

These important Maytime events offer the cream of the new season's merchandise—advance modes and specially priced groups of fine staple merchandise. Each department offers exceptional opportunities. Come claim your share!

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PROVIDENCE

NOW You Can Buy FURNITURE

On a Most Convenient Payment Plan, Enjoying the Furniture While You Pay.

USE THE SHEPARD BUDGET PLAN

To Use This Plan

Means—make satisfactory arrangements with The Budget Head—

Means—an equitable payment of cash at time of purchase—

Means—secure the same price as a cash or charge customer—we have but one price—

Means—that you receive a month's time, as does a charge customer, without any interest charge whatever—

Means—that when your interest charge begins, it is as if borrowing money from a bank, but you pay us only five per cent—and that only on the amount that remains unpaid.

NOTE—We do not retain title to the furniture—We feel safe after knowing you to finance you without holding your property.

THE SHEPARD STORES (PROVIDENCE)

RUSSIA MAY TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

Business Committee Must First Be Established by Merchants

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 7 (Special Correspondence).—It appears that it is necessary to establish an Australia-Russia Trading Committee as a trade channel between merchants and the Soviet Russian Government, as the Russian Government controls all imports and exports under a special system, and no trading is possible with individual firms, except through the special trading company in each country, which acts as buyer for the Russian Government of the products of Russia that may be required in Australia.

Such a committee has been formed in Sydney and is going to handle matters of great importance to Australian companies holding Russian concessions, and to some of the manufacturers who have surplus goods to export.

The Russian authorities at Moscow and London have been notified and asked for recognition. The London-Russia trading delegation is requested to forward copies of literature that may be useful to the committee in its trading capacity.

The British chargé d'affaires in Moscow was written to, notifying him of the formation of a committee for establishing trade relations between Australia and Russia and requesting his assistance in any manner within his power.

All the Australian chambers of commerce and chambers of manufacturers of the several states were informed that the committee is prepared to receive from their members lists of commodities which they consider will be suitable for export to Russia, and to give their members information regarding exports from Russia.

CANADA ADDS TO PAPER MILLS

MONTREAL, May 7 (Special Correspondence).—So many new newspaper mills and new machines in old mills are soon to be put in operation in Canada that some investors doubt whether the increased capacity can be profitably utilized. Most of the Canadian mills are booked up with orders for the next six months, but after that it is believed that there will be an excess production seeking a market and a resultant weakening of prices. Canadian companies have sufficient reserves, it is said, to support a price-cutting competition and eliminate the weaker American mills.

STOUT WOMEN

LANE BRYANT, originator and premier exponent of slenderizing apparel for stout women, announces

A Showing of Summer Fashions

Salon and State Suite, the Copley-Plaza, Boston

MONDAY May 12th TUESDAY May 13th WEDNESDAY May 14th

Introducing the newer versions of the summer sports mode as exploited by Paris and Fifth Avenue. Correct ready-to-wear for smart resort and country club—recreated for stout women.

Women wearing sizes 38 or larger are invited to inspect this display of slenderizing fashions. Prices are notably moderate.

In attendance:

Mr. Lester J. Rich
Mrs. Ella L. Bradley
Mrs. Florence L. Moore
Mrs. Eva L. Waugh
Mrs. Loretta M. Pitt
Miss Hazel Toolan

On Display:

Lovely Frocks for all summer occasions—Linen Cottons and the new Silks; also Coats, Sports Apparel, Blouses, Skirts, Negligees and Underwear.

NOTE: On our recent visit to Boston we had so many callers that our display facilities proved quite inadequate. With six skilled attendants and a much larger suite we hope to serve well all who may call on this occasion.

Lane Bryant

NEW YORK 26 West 39th St. BROOKLYN 233 Livingston St. CHICAGO 101 N. Wabash Ave. DETROIT 1452 Farmer St.

The models selected for display in Boston are also shown in each of the four Lane Bryant Stores.

The Coward Shoe

Fits Feet of All Ages

SOME New York stores advertise shoes that are obviously for women 18 to 20 years of age.

Not so the Coward store—we carry shoes for infants, children, grown-ups and elderly people.

If you are particular about the size and style of your shoe, all the more reason for coming to Coward's.

Pleasing particular folks with the style and fit they want has been a hobby with us for over a half century.

For Men, Women and Children

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward

270 Greenwich Street, N. Y. (Near Warren Street)

"Shoes of Quality Since 1866"

Washington Observations

BROWN UNIVERSITY, at Providence, R. I., will bestow an honorary degree of LL. D. on Masanori Hanhara, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, on June 18. The distinction is not without significance at the present moment. It takes on added interest from the fact that Brown is the Alma Mater of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, on whom it conferred a Doctor of Laws degree in 1906. The university prides itself upon the fact that three celebrated American secretaries of state have been graduated there—Richard Olney, John Hay and Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hanhara is confident the diplomatic situation will permit him to receive his degree at Brown in person and not in absentia. He has been invited to deliver the annual commencement luncheon address.

Champ Clark's rulings as Speaker of the House are being invoked in connection with the pending controversy over Japanese exclusion. The question has arisen whether a conference committee deliberating over bills passed, respectively, by House and Senate, is empowered to fix an entirely new date for enforcement, or must fix upon a date between two differing dates in the House and Senate bills. The House immigration bill would make Japanese exclusion effective July 1, 1924. The Senate bill called for enforcement immediately upon enactment of the law. According to the Champ Clark ruling,

which has always ranked as a precedent, a conference committee cannot decide upon an entirely new date, but must reach a compromise as between the periods over which House and Senate differ.

How third party preferences are running is indicated by the straw vote which the "National Farmer-Labor Progressive" organization is taking, in anticipation of its convention at St. Paul on June 17. One poll, said to be typical of the general run, resulted: La Follette, 166; Borah, 118; Norris, 14; Amos Pinchot, 52; Wheeler, 49; Brookhart, 48; Shipstead, 26; Frazier, 25; Victor Mendenhall, 19; Ladd, 6; Hopkins, 5; Walsh (Montana), 3.

The American Protective Tariff League doesn't intend to let the old battle-cry of "protection" fade out of the lexicon of the rising political generation. In accordance with an old tradition, the league is tabulating the names of every "first voter" it can get hold of, in order that it may supply him or her with a primer on the venerable subject of Protection vs. Free Trade.

F. W. W.

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France Building Ships and Engines Cheaper Than Any Other Country

These Conditions Said to Result From the Great Post-War
Expansion of French Iron and Steel Plants

By CAPT. GODFREY L. CARDEN

PARIS, April 25 (Special Correspondence)—The present French ability to build ships and engines cheaper than in England or other European countries may be put down to the expansion of French iron and steel plants since the war. This statement was made recently by Paul Tharlet, engineer director of the French Sulzer Works. Engines built by Sulzer are going into many of the new French merchant craft under construction, and no one is in a better position than M. Tharlet to speak with knowledge regarding the actual costs of material. He said:

While the exchange has undoubtedly been an assisting factor in making French prices advantageous, the fact remains that today French iron and steel plants are able to furnish shipyards and engine builders with practically all material that is required. This was not possible before the war. We were compelled to draw on many sources. Today with nearly all yards busy the steel plants are not drawn upon to capacity. Quick deliveries can be made, and because of no overtax, prices can be quoted by French steel plants cheaper than anywhere else.

Diesel Engines for French Ships

The Sulzer Works are building the Diesel engine for passenger and cargo ships building in French yards, and also for submarines for the French Navy. The Diesel engine uses oil direct. It is termed an internal combustion engine. No boilers are required. In the matter of economy it is far ahead of the steam engine, and makes possible the vessel's covering long trips from home ports without bunkering. The utmost care must be shown in the building of these engines, otherwise they will develop trouble, but when well made, and entrusted to competent hands, they give excellent results.

French marine interests are taking up the Diesel engine for many of the very largest cargo vessels. For the new transatlantic liner Verdun, turbines will be used. By the end of the present year it is fully expected that the French merchant fleet will total 4,000,000 tons.

Arbed Absorbs German Steel

French steel and iron expansion is emphasized by the recent acquisition under the name of Arbed of all important German steel interests in Luxembourg. The former German works, known as Eschweiler Bergwerke Verein, has been absorbed by Arbed. The present holdings of Arbed comprise under the new acquisitions 2775 acres of mining area in Luxembourg, about 17,000 acres in Lorraine, and 2350 acres in Meurthe-et-Moselle. The Luxembourg holding represents one-fourth of all the mining area in that territory.

Arbed further secures 6500 acres of coal mines in Germany, 375 acres of iron ore mines in Nozzen (Rhine) and 2080 acres of coal mines in Bel-

gium. The Eschweiler acquisition alone assures Arbed of an annual output of 2,422,000 tons of coal. The property is now being worked in eight different districts with 21 mines actually functioning. All iron and steel from Arbed is held for preferential delivery to French ship and engine building plants.

French policy since the war has been directed toward securing greater value for its steel industries. The Ruhr policy has forced many German interests into absorption by the French. As early as February of last year Herr Reichter, the general director of the German Central Union of Iron and Steel Works, declared that the French terms called for the relinquishing of 70 per cent of the capital stock in Ruhr works. The dominating influence in the French Senate has long been regarded as the iron and steel group, and M. Poincaré is regarded as sympathizing whose heartily with the aspirations of the steel men.

The first direct result growing out of French steel expansion is the present boom in French shipbuilding. Nothing like it has been seen in France since the Franco-Russian war.

6,000,000 PEOPLE HEARD SPEECH BY THE KING SPOKEN AT WEMBLEY

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 25—About 120,000 people heard the King's speech by means of the loud-speakers in the Wembley Stadium, but this number only formed a small fraction of the vast number who listened-in to it all over England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. Recently published figures by the post office showed that nearly 700,000 licenses have been issued and probably a goodly number of home-made sets are in operation for which licenses have not yet been taken out. Add to these the loud-speakers in operation in places like the Albert Hall which was filled, libraries, big stores and shops, not only in London, but also in country towns, and it is computed that round about 6,000,000 of people heard the King giving his opening address at the British Empire Exhibition.

The arrangements made by the British Broadcasting Company to achieve success were complicated and complete. Within a few feet of the King were two microphones, and two others were in use at other points. Those near the King were embowered in flowers and could not be seen. The sounds of the voice were taken by landline to the company's studio in London, whence, after undergoing amplification, they were broadcast to the millions of listeners-in, being in many

cases amplified again by the loud speakers employed.

It was represented to King George that although so many were able to hear his speech by means of wireless, as he spoke the words, there must have been great numbers who were not able to do so, so he gave permission for a gramophone record to be made from a loud speaker. This was installed at the "Master's Voice" works at Hayes in Middlesex, and a record was made. It was finished during the day, and the same evening at 10:30 p. m. many more thousands heard this record played through on their "broad-casting" sets.

As Captain Bickersley, the chief engineer of the British Broadcasting Company, explained, it must be remembered what the King's voice had

gone through since it left his lips. He calculated that it had been through no fewer than 28 thermionic valves, had been amplified many times, and finally reduced to a gramophone record before being amplified and broadcast. Practically every word and intonation could be clearly and easily heard. The broadcasting company has well deserved the shoals of congratulatory telegrams and letters which it received on its whole achievement.

CANADIAN WOOL GROWING

TORONTO, May 10—Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers in 1923 handled 2,847,358 pounds of wool. Of this amount, Alberta provided 1,622,615 pounds. United States received 46 per cent of the total, England 25 per cent, and the balance was consumed in the domestic market.

CANADIAN PREMIER GIVES EVIDENCE IN BANK SMASH INQUIRY

OTTAWA, Ont., May 10 (Special)—W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, gave evidence yesterday before the Royal Commission inquiring into the failure of the Home Bank, which crashed last August with a loss to depositors of some \$19,000,000. He said that J. F. M. Stewart, one of the directors, called at his house late one night and informed him and other members of the Government who were present that the Home Bank was on the point of failure, and asked for a large Government deposit to tide it over until negotiations could take

place with the Canadian Bankers Association.

"I replied to him," said Mr. King, "that the circumstances he mentioned made it impossible for the Government to even consider placing a deposit with the bank." The bank failed two days later.

OTTAWA, May 9—The president of the institution, six of its directors and the chief accountant are under indictment on charges of having made false returns and deceptive statements of the bank's affairs. Depositors received about 20 cents on the dollar.

J. I. R. R. AWARDS CONTRACT
NEW YORK, May 10—Long Island R. R. has awarded a contract involving about \$240,000 to Westinghouse Electric for apparatus in connection with the extension of electrification eastward to Babylon.

LOCKOUT THREATENS BRITISH WEAVERS

By Special Cable

MANCHESTER, May 10—About 22,000 looms will be idle and 5000 operatives locked out in "Barnoldswick" on Monday, unless agreements are reached between the Manufacturers' Association and the Weavers' Association on the question of payment for bad warps.

Demands for extra payment had been made at one mill, and the employees notified of an impending walkout. Fifteen pence extra on 28 looms was offered by the Manufacturers' Association, but the weavers rejected this, and demanded an all-round advance of 10 per cent for a month, on the grounds that the complaint was general. The result was a deadlock, and lockout notices were posted to expire today.

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Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

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at the strikingly low price of

\$33.00

will take place, commencing Monday
May 12th

Sizes: The majority of the small Rugs are 4x6 feet, although many are much larger; the Runners are about 10 to 12 feet long.

Qualities: There are Rugs from practically every Rug producing center of the East; Rich Red Rugs from the tents of the nomads of Turkestan; Bold Kazaks, reflecting the temperament of the weavers of the mountains of Caucasus; Beautiful Silky Mossouls from Central Persia, and a few choice specimens from the ancient cities of Asia Minor

Value: In many instances the price quoted is but a fraction of the actual worth

(Fifth Floor)

Progress in the Churches

At the world conference on education held in San Francisco last year, it was voted to mark May 18, the anniversary of the opening of the first Hague conference, by the establishment of an annual World Good Will Day, to be kept in the schools of the world. Plans are under way for the celebration of World Good Will Day this year.

In the city of Amoy, China, the first church building to be erected by Protestants in that country has just been celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary. Built by one mission, the edifice has been the property of several bodies in the course of its history, but today it is called the Chinese Christian church, and is self-supporting and self-governing.

As another indication of Christianity's influence for world good will, The Christian Century reports that at the opening of this year, according to statistics compiled in England, there were 353 international organizations for all kinds of purposes, besides the 18 commissions directly connected with the League of Nations. The first to have been organized was the World's Evangelical Alliance, with the World Alliance of the Y. M. C. A. in second place.

Growth of the school of religious education of Boston University has resulted in the purchase by that institution of a six-story building at 20 Beacon Street to house all its activities. In the six years of its history this school has been forced, by increasing enrollments, to move three times. Now, with 425 students registered and a faculty of 35, it comes to what is hoped to be a permanent home overlooking the State House grounds and Boston Common.

The campaign for extension of its educational program conducted by the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Church went over the top by a margin of nearly \$1,000,000, the sum first set as a goal being \$3,750,000. Many congregations have not reported yet. A new seminary, to cost nearly \$2,000,000, is to be erected at St. Louis.

A Central China University is about to be formed out of various mission institutions located in the central part of China, chiefly the colleges of the Yale and Wesleyan missions, and Boone University of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is reported in The Christian Century. Each college will retain its own individuality, but there will be a joint administration, so that the courses and special advantages of each will be open to all students. For the present, the new administration will be located at Boone, in the city of Wuchang, just across the river from Hankow, the point where the

railway from Peking to Canton will eventually cross the Yangtze River.

Methodist students, meeting April 13 to 20 in Louisville, Ky., have issued a call for united student Christian movement that may be the beginning of an interchurch youth movement. The conference which was attended by early 600 delegates from 47 states and 140 colleges was a student-initiated and student-dominated gathering in which discussion, not addresses, occupied the major place.

It again was evident that American college students desired the opportunity to express themselves in their own terms, unhampered by the dominance of individuals or organizations who speak the language of other college generations. The Christian Register expresses the conviction that "in an interchurch movement of this kind there is to be found much of hope for the future union of all those Christian forces in North America which are willing to combine their power to do the bigger job that awaits a united Protestantism."

The trustees of Barnard Memorial, Boston, Mass., recently distributed an accumulated fund of \$2500 which they held in trust to be devoted to Sunday school purposes to a number of church schools in New England. A majority of those who received the fund were schools which needed encouragement and help toward improvement, or growing schools where there was a large opportunity for service.

Among denominational gatherings of unusual importance to be held during May are:

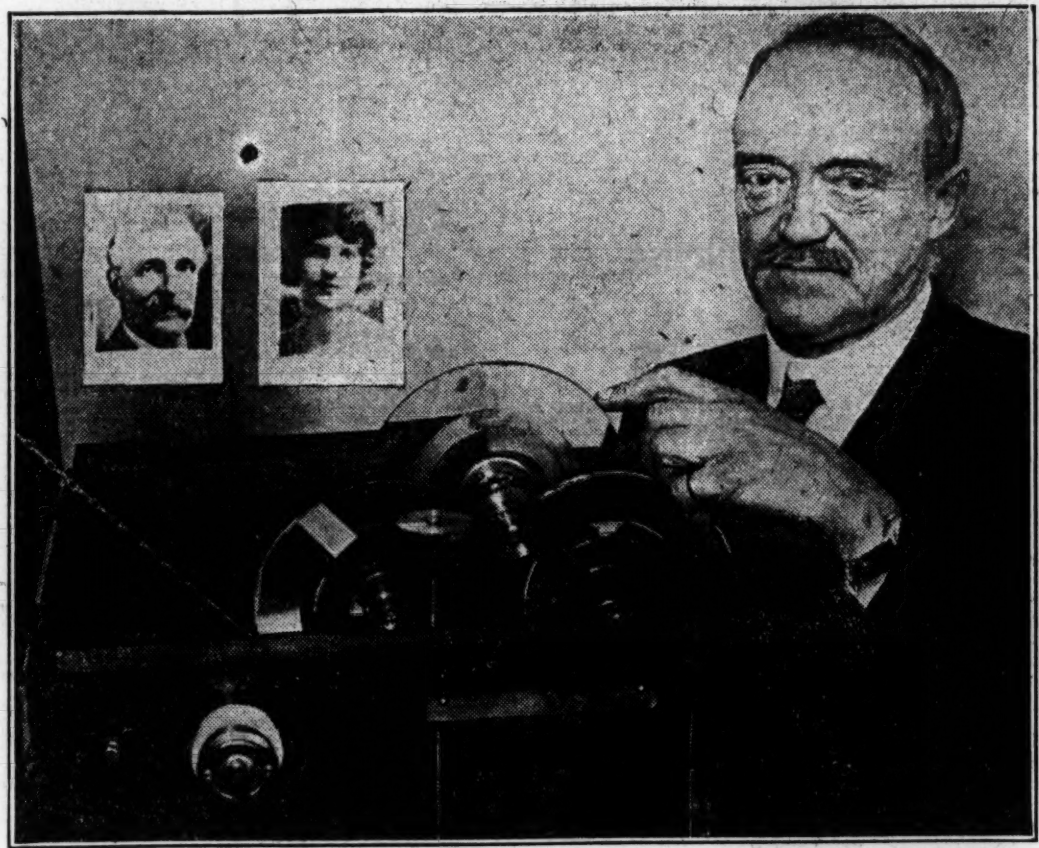
Methodist-Episcopal Church, general conference, Springfield, Mass., entire month; Methodist Protestant church, general conference, Tiffin, O., opening May 21; Northern Presbyterians, general assembly, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 22 to 25; United Presbyterians, general assembly, Richmond, Ind., convening May 25; African Methodist church, general conference, Louisville, Ky., May 7 to 28; African Methodist church, general conference, Indianapolis, Ind., May 7 to 28; Northern Baptists, convention, Milwaukee, Wis., May 28 to June 3.

Chicago, at the present time, ranks second only to Warsaw, the capital of Poland, as the leading Polish city in the world. Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches have united to inaugurate work among Chicago's Polish population.

The new Y. M. C. A. international student hostel, which is to be erected in Athens, will be built upon ground donated by the new Government of Greece, as a token of its appreciation of the work of the Y. M. C. A. among the young men of the nation. A similar building is to be erected in Saloniki in northern Greece, and for this, also, the Greek Government has donated the site.

THE RADIO PAGE

Photographs Now Hop Through Space



Mr. Jenkins is shown with his transmitting camera that may soon allow motion pictures to be sent by radio. The three revolving prism discs are shown, the negative box being directly in front of the point at which they intersect. Two pictures which have been sent are shown in the background.

MOTION PICTURES VIA RADIO SEEN AS NEXT IMPROVEMENT

Jenkins Camera Being Developed—Transmitting Messages as Photographs May Revolutionize Communications

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—The discovery of the specially designed prism discs have made possible the new development in sending pictures by radio, the invention of C. Francis Jenkins of Washington, which holds out a hope in the near future of the transmission of motion pictures by radio.

These prisms must be manufactured most carefully as the beveled edges have a varying contour. Three of these revolving discs are used and the exact points at which they pass each other must be timed to the exact moment at which the combined edges of the disc cause the proper variation in light intensity to produce the desired effect.

The picture is received through a small electric bulb and the ray of light is passed through a moving prism and then through the three discs which are rotating on to the negative of a regular photographic plate. The image is sent in a series of lines formed closely together with a varying density of light and dark which when developed is a very good likeness of the original.

At present the time required to send a photograph is three minutes, and the distance depends on the strength of the radiocasting station. The process is now being developed to speed up the time required for the transmission to take place.

Another commercial development possible with this machine is the sending of official documents and signatures which would be, accurately

RADIO BILL MAKES HOOVER DICTATOR

House Committee Reports Measure for Federal Control of Radiocasting

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, is virtually made the dictator of radio, in a bill reported by the House Committee on Merchant Marine, following two years of study of this new problem to legislators. The measure would provide for rigid control of radio communication by the Government, with special provisions applying to the anti-trust laws to any attempt to monopolize the ether or apparatus used in the operation of radiocasting stations.

There would be established, pursuant to the bill, a bureau of radio in the Department of Commerce, which would be assisted in enforcing the law by an advisory committee composed of one member each, representing the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Agriculture, Postmaster-General, Secretary of Commerce, the United States Shipping Board and several additional members of "recognized attainment in radio communication" from civilian pursuits.

License fees collectible by the federal bureau under the bill range from \$500 to 50 cents, a dozen or so classes of stations and operators being designated. Violations of the orders of the Secretary of Commerce would be subject to heavy fines. The anti-monopoly provision of the bill reads as follows:

The Secretary of Commerce is hereby directed to refuse a station license to any person, company, or corporation, or any subsidiary thereof, which, in his judgment, is unlawfully monopolizing or seeking to unlawfully monopolize radio communication directly or indirectly through the control of the manufacture or sale of radio apparatus, through exclusive traffic arrangements or by any other means. In addition, the general anti-trust laws are made applicable to the manufacture, sale and distribution of radio devices and equipment.

This means, of course, that you cannot listen in during the disturbance, but no one can get much enjoyment out of a concert when concentrated static is crashing into the head phones.

32. I have a five-tube neodyne that I built at home. When I am tuning in at low waves the set goes into oscillations but is apparently very stable at high waves. What is the reason for this and how can I remedy it? G. M. C. Boston, Mass.

(Ans.) Your set is not completely neutralized. Unless the greatest care is taken during the neutralizing process this condition will exist. Neutralize with the buzzer method for this will give you a constant tone to work with.

Question Box

29. I have a "Pingree" set with which I am unable to tune as low as WJAC and WTAT. I have tried using a 100-foot aerial, a light socket plug and no result, with no result. The coupler has 82 turns primary and 44 secondary; the condenser has 12 plates with a midge vernier. I get WGI and WBZ. What do you think is the trouble? J. S. R. Marblehead, Mass.

Where your trouble lies, but in the set. It is a pretty safe general rule that when you cannot get down to low wave-lengths, you have too many turns in your inductances, and when you cannot get up to high waves you have too few. Try taking five turns off your coupler. I cannot be more specific, for the set you speak of is unfamiliar to me by that name. In submitting questions about sets, this department can be of far more service if the hookup, with the constant use, is sketched out and sent along in the letter.

30. Is it either waves radiated from a radiocasting station that induce currents in the receiving aerial? If not, what do other waves have to do with radiocasting? B. S. Fox Ridge, Ark.

(Ans.) I would refer you to the first of the elementary articles we are running which appeared May 7. A careful perusal of this series will give you a good idea of the fundamental laws of radio communication from the listener's viewpoint. Ether waves are not radiated from a station, but a field of magnetic waves. These finally reach your antenna, cause a voltage therein, which are later amplified and detected.

31. This is a letter stating that although the writer has had a lightning arrester installed that is approved by underwriters, that during an electrical storm sparks jump even from an inside antenna. W. B. W. Chicago.

(Ans.) The condition you state is not unusual. Lightning arresters will take care of a heavy charge such as they are designed to do, but in addition to this device a switch should be installed that will directly connect your aerial from your ground. This will keep your antenna at ground potential so that the electricity will not seek it as a path to the ground.

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Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

FOR SATURDAY, MAY 17

A distinguished group of speakers will go on the air from WJZ on this date when the dinner of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States will be broadcast direct from the Hotel Astor. The speakers include General John J. Pershing, Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr., and Gen. J. R. Delafield. These military dinners with such a group of speakers generally offer some timely and clean cut expression of opinion on national and international issues and this one should not be overlooked.

Joseph C. Smith and his merry-makers will have the microphone at CKAC on this date on the late program. This orchestra, used to play in the Plaza in New York not so many years ago, but today finds them as fixtures in the old French city.

WOR is stepping out with a fine program tonight starting with a talk by Commander J. H. Klein of the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J., where the Shenandoah is housed, followed by a talk on "Muscle Shoals." And a two-piano recital by the Adelmann Twins. Then Phyllis Krauter on the cello. Did you ever by any chance travel on a long Pullman train and find you had four porters on board who could sing and everything? Well it does happen occasionally. And you can sit in your easy chair and hear them, too, tonight for the Pullman Porters' Quartet of Atlanta, Ga., is giving a program from WOR also. Try to keep me away from the air around 405 meters on this date!

With the big dirigible airships coming into their own people should remember that it is the discovery of helium gas as a lifting gas for this type of aircraft that has broken down the great barrier to lighter-than-air craft in the past, the inflammability of the formerly used hydrogen gas. Little is known of this new gas and interested listeners should embrace the opportunity given them tonight when Prof. E. J. Hughes will discuss this subject from WIP. The Westminster double quartet and the Schumann Trio will give a musical program afterwards.

KYW is going to give us a late show again. One good thing about this station is that it is on such a high wave-length that many of the old-time single circuits will not tune up to it, so that the air is comparatively free. Starting at this point on your dial, you can work down and just stop for a minute on station after station. Then notice how much greater the interference is on the low wave-length.

"Labor and Patriotism" is the subject of a talk from WFAA by the editor of a labor journal. Much has been said about labor and patriotism, and perhaps this speaker will have something good to add to it. This will be followed by a musical program.

KPO will give the daily reading from the Scriptures at the noon hour. And then it is orchestra day at this station, for they will have four different orchestras play during the day. Quite a party, we should say. KGO has a little symphony like the station KDKA, and this will offer a special program.

Program Features

FOR SATURDAY, MAY 17
BRITISH SUMMER TIME
5:27 p. m.—Manchester, Eng. (375 Meters)
5:15 p. m.—Morecambe musical festival.
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WGI, American Radio and Research Corporation, Medford, Mass. (380 Meters)
5 p. m.—Meeting of the Amrad Big Brother Club.

7 p. m.—Musical program.
8:15 p. m.—Stories, articles and humorous sketches from Youth's Companion.
10:15 p. m.—Late show.

WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)
3:30 p. m.—The Riley-Ehrhart Orchestra.
6:7 p. m.—School of the air. Address, Edgar A. Linton, writer-lecturer of Kansas City. The Tell-Me-a-Story Lady, Music.
11:45 p. m.—Nighthawk Frolic. The "Merry Old Chief" and the Coon-Sanders Orchestra.

WFAA, Dallas News & Journal, Dallas, Texas (476 Meters)
12:30 p. m.—Address, William M. Reilly, editor of the Craftsman, labor journal, on "Labor and Patriotism."
8:30 p. m.—Dr. Richard Mandell, Denton, Texas, with assisting entertainers, in song and instrumental renditions.
11 p. m.—Adolphus Hotel Orchestra, Lawrence Morrell, director.

WHP, Wortham-Carter Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Texas (476 Meters)
3 p. m.—Radio Bible class by Mrs. W. F. Barnum.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
KFO, Hale Bros., San Francisco, Calif. (428 Meters)
12 noon.—Time signals; reading of the Scripture.

1 p. m.—Russey Selger's orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Maurice Mark's orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—E. Max Bradfield's Band.
8 p. m.—Art Weidner and his orchestra.
KGO, General Electric Company, Oakland, Calif. (412 Meters)
Special program by the KGO Little Symphony Orchestra, Carl Rhodehamel conducting, assisted by Esther Helte, pianist, and Andrew T. Byrne, baritone.

KGW, Portland Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
3 p. m.—Children's program; special music and story by Aunt Nell.
10 p. m.—Baseball scores and orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, MAY 18
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WCAP, Chesapeake & Potomac Tel. Co., Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
11 a. m.—Morning service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Washington, D. C.

WGI, American Radio and Research Corporation, Medford, Mass. (380 Meters)
3 p. m.—"Adventure Hour," address by the Rev. John McGraw Foster, assisted by choir.

3 p. m.—Talk under the auspices of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches; music.

CKAC, La Presse, Montreal, Canada (450 Meters)
3:30 p. m.—Vocal and instrumental selections.

WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
9:30 a. m.—Religious service.
2:30 p. m.—WGI Little Symphony Orchestra, Leo Kilwen, conductor; Marion Brewer, soprano, soloist.

6:45 p. m.—Service of Trinity Methodist Church, Albany, N. Y.

WFAA, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York City (492 Meters)
3 p. m.—Sunday Hymn Sing.
3 p. m.—Interdenominational services. Music by the Federation Radio Choir and Male Quartet.

6:20 p. m.—Musical program.
8 p. m.—Organ recital from Skinner Organ Company.
WCAE, Kaufmann & Baer Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—People's Radio Church services.
5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert transmitted from William Penn Hotel.

WIF, Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. (469 Meters)
10 a. m.—Religious service.
3:30 p. m.—Church service.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)
4 p. m.—Program given by the North-east High School Orchestra.

WFAA, Dallas News & Journal, Dallas, Texas (476 Meters)
6 to 7 p. m.—Radio Bible Class. Bible study and gospel song.
8 p. m.—Song recital.

9:30 p. m.—Popular music recital.
WHP, Wortham-Carter Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Texas (476 Meters)
11 a. m.—Services of the First Methodist Church.

4 p. m.—Organ concert; Miss Marguerite Agnew White, organist.
5 p. m.—Concert by Cleburne, Texas, artists.
11 p. m.—Sport review.
11 p. m.—Popular program.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Los Angeles, Calif. (469 Meters)
10 a. m.—Religious service.
4 p. m.—Sol Cohen Matinee Musicale.
6:45 p. m.—Silver Gate Trio.
8 p. m.—Ambassador Hotel concert.
9 p. m.—Examiner concert.
10 p. m.—Cinderella Ballroom Orchestra.

KFO, Hale Bros., San Francisco, Calif. (428 Meters)
11 a. m.—The speaker will be the Rev. Frederick H. Meyer of San Francisco.
8:30 p. m.—Concert by Rudy Selger's Orchestra.
KGO, General Electric Company, Oakland, Calif. (412 Meters)
3:30 p. m.—Concert by KGO Little Symphony Orchestra and soloists.

CHURCH SERVICE RADIOCAST
The morning service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Washington, D. C., will be broadcast from Station WCAP of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Sunday, May 18, at 11 o'clock, eastern standard time, on 469 meters.

ELECTRICAL "BLOW" PRODUCES VIBRATIONS IN RADIO CIRCUIT

These Vibrations Are Known as "Oscillations," the Rate of Which Is Determined by Length of Wire

This is the third of a series of articles on elementary radio prepared for readers of The Christian Science Monitor by radio engineers of the General Electric Company. Other articles in this series appeared May 7 and 9.]

Tuning is the process of adjusting the receiving apparatus to be in electrical accordance with any transmitting station it is desired to receive.

Everyone is familiar with certain features of stringed instruments. In the piano, for instance, various lengths of wire are used for various keys. A wire with a certain length, tension and material, after a mechanical blow, vibrates at a certain rate, giving out a note whose pitch is that particular rate. If the wire were made longer, everything else being the same, the note given out would be lower. If the wire were made shorter, the note would be higher. Why does a piano wire vibrate? Because it has two properties, inertia and elasticity.

An electric current has electrical inertia and electrical elasticity, and if struck an electrical blow will vibrate electrically (which is called oscillation) at a rate which is determined by the electrical length of the circuit, just as the piano wire vibration rate depends upon the mechanical length of the wire. When two piano wires have the same length, tension, etc., they are said to be in tune. Also, they can have different lengths and still be in tune, if their tensions (elasticities) are properly adjusted. If two piano wires exactly in tune are put near each other, and only one of them is struck, both will vibrate, because the one struck vibrates, and each sound wave given off by it strikes the other wire and moves it slightly. Since the wires are in tune each wave given off by the first hits the second just at the right instant to help its motion a little more.

Another illustration is one person swinging another in a rope swing. The swing can attain large motion with very small pushes, if the pushes are timed to occur at just the right instant each time, or in wireless talk, if the swing is "in tune" or "in resonance" with the pushes. In wireless the waves from a sending station correspond to the pushes, and the receiving station to the swing. We can tune the swing to any rate of pushes by adjusting the length of the ropes.

Transmitting stations can be adjusted to send out waves of any number a second desired. A receiving station to receive these must adjust the natural vibration rate of its apparatus to this number. Then each one of the arriving waves energizes the receiving apparatus at just the right instant, exactly like a person pushing a rope swing at the right instant each time. When this condition is reached, the receiving circuit oscillates to the greatest extent, or, in other words, the current in it is as great as the strength of the passing waves can make it, and the signals are the loudest.

Every electrical circuit wire has inertia and elasticity, but they are called other names, inductance and capacity, respectively. The longer a wire is, the more inductance and capacity it has. The length of an electrical circuit wire can be adjusted much more easily

than that of a piano wire, because it has been found that if a wire of any certain mechanical length is rolled up in a coil, its electrical length becomes much greater than when it is stretched out straight. It is chiefly the inductance—inertia—of the wire, which is increased by coiling it up. The object of coiling is to get the necessary electrical length of wire in a small space where it can be easily handled, adjusted and used.

To get the capacity—elasticity—of the circuit in a form and space so as to easily adjust and use, it has been found best to use two or more metal plates, separated by air or some insulator, connected in the circuit. Alternating current can flow right through such an arrangement, which is called a condenser. So that the tuning of an electric circuit is accomplished easily by using a condenser and an inductor to obtain the capacity and inductance in conveniently adjustable form. A radio antenna circuit is represented by diagram in Fig. 1.

This is really a closed electrical circuit because the antenna wires and the surface of the ground form another condenser, the antenna being one plate and the ground the other. The first diagram might be drawn, as in Fig. 2, to show what the circuit really is electrically.

One or the other, or both, of these tuning devices, the condenser and the inductor, must be adjustable of course, and there are various ways of constructing them to accomplish this. These forms of construction will be described in the next article.

NEW ZEALAND HEARS 500 U. S. AMATEURS

HARTFORD, Conn., May 10 (Special)

The belief that amateur radio in the United States is about to swing wide the doors of other nations, opening the way to private communication between individuals in widely distributed sections of the globe, receives still greater credence by the report just received from F. D. Bell, prominent New Zealand radio experimenter, stating that he has heard 500 American amateur stations.

The reception of signals from amateurs in the United States is becoming altogether "too easy," says Mr. Bell in a letter to the American Radio Relay League. "It has come to this, that anyone with a single tube and a two-coil circuit can hear a dozen on any single night, and the receiver that won't bring them in is a dud. I'm referring, of course, to the louder stations. For the very faint ones I am still a believer in two or even three stages of radio frequency."

AMATEURS LISTEN FOR PARIS

HARTFORD, Conn., May 10 (AP)

Radio amateurs of the United States and Canada are listening for test signals from the Eiffel Tower in Paris through special request of the American Radio Relay League, from General Ferrie, director of telegraphs for the French Government. A special short wave radio transmitter has been installed at the Tower for this purpose and reports of reception by amateurs of North America under varying weather conditions are to be sent to the A. R. R. L. and forwarded to the French Government.

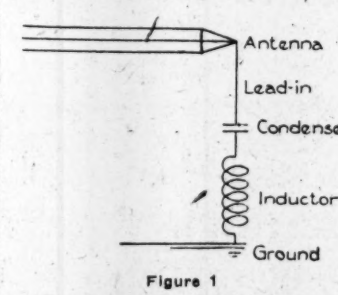
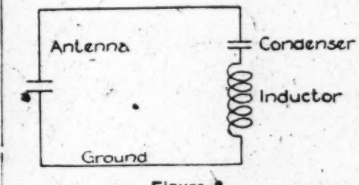
Guidance

At some time you have wanted something and did not know where to find it—something special for yourself, a novel gift for a friend, or a particular service.

Possibly the thing you have desired could have been found, easily and quickly, by consulting the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

Look at the advertisements in this issue of the Monitor, and learn what really interesting messages there are from national manufacturers and leading department stores; from quaint side-street shops, or from delightful little establishments, a flight or so up from the busy thoroughfares, where new and unusual goods are often to be found.

These hints may simplify your shopping problems: Keep your Monitors handy for reference. When planning purchases, consult the advertisements. Then call on or write to the people who advertise the merchandise or service in which you are interested.



WOMAN OPPOSES CLASS AREAS BILL

At Johannesburg Mrs. Naidu Reads Message From Mahatma Gandhi—Gen. Smuts Attacked

CAPE TOWN, April 6 (Special Correspondence)—The proposal of the Government of the Union of South Africa to introduce the Class Areas Bill, whereby urban authorities will have the power to segregate the Indians at present in South Africa, is rapidly bringing the Asiatic question to an acute stage.

The loud protests of the Indians have been strengthened recently by the visit of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the well-known Indian political leader and poet. She had been deputed by the Indian National Congress to visit Kenya, in order to support the agitation there against the recent proposals of the British Government. Pressed to visit South Africa, she journeyed to the Union, and has since been indulging in vehement public protests against the Class Areas Bill in all the large towns.

Big Demonstrations
The enthusiasm of the Asiatic population at her arrival, manifested itself in big demonstrations. At Johannesburg she addressed several crowded meetings and read out a message from Mahatma Gandhi, in which he accused General Smuts of a breach of faith in allowing such an enactment as the Class Areas Bill to be introduced into the Union Parliament. Then Mrs. Sarojini Naidu proceeded to Natal, that part of Africa where the Indian problem is most acute. She made many fiery speeches in Durban and Maritzburg, in which she said her message from Mahatma Gandhi was briefly this: "Within the Empire, if possible; outside the Empire, if necessary." She said that she wanted no gifts, no generosity for her people. She said: "We are not traders. We do not barter. We do not sell. We want the inalienable right of every human being to a living in this world, whether in Bolshevik Russia or in white South Africa. I understand no evolution in the world that is not based on justice."

She delivered many bitter attacks on the white population of the Union. She telegraphed to General Smuts for an interview, in order to lay before him the wrongs of her people. Eventually an interview was arranged with the Minister of the Interior, Patrick Duncan, who is responsible for the passage of the measure through Parliament.

Cape Province Has Franchise
Mrs. Naidu journeyed to the Cape for this interview, and frantic demonstrations of enthusiasm were arranged for her. It ought to be mentioned that the Class Areas Bill will not apply to the Cape Province, where the Indian possesses the franchise. It is a measure particularly intended for the Transvaal and Natal.

Mrs. Naidu, on her arrival, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that she had found the position of the Indian in the Transvaal and Natal particularly bad, and the introduction of the Class Areas Bill would be the final humiliation. As far as the Cape was concerned, she had no quarrel with the Government. Indians had the franchise here and so were on a basis of equality with the white man. She said she was not only fighting the cause of the Indian in South Africa, but also the cause of the native and all the colored races of the Union. They had an equal right to a place in the country. They were there before the white man had settled.

She gives the impression of a very determined campaigner, and the rousing reception she received in Cape Town astonished everybody. She had a triumphant progress through the streets, acclaimed by Indians, Malays, and colored crowds. Within a few days she had seen the Minister of the Interior. The same evening she made a flamboyant speech in the town. She said:

The Minister said to me: "You cannot make peace when you come with a gun in your hand." I said: "My gun is not in my hand; it is on the table. I come for the sake of the peace which must be granted to us as a right, and not as a charity." She lashed the various statesmen of this country in no uncertain manner, saying:

I am not a politician. And when I come into contact with the great statesmen of the world I go down on my knees and thank God, and am happy that I am only a poet.

ONTARIO STUDIES TO CHANGE
TORONTO, Ont., April 23 (Special Correspondence)—Changes in the curriculum of the public schools of Ontario are to be made this summer, according to G. Howard Ferguson, Premier, and Minister of Education, speaking at the Ontario Educational Association. He proposes a readjustment, which will make the course of study more flexible and allow individual communities to fashion their course to suit their particular needs, and the relieving of overcrowding in the existing curriculum by the elimination from the compulsory class of subjects which he thinks are not essential. A partial elimination of home work is also proposed by the Premier. The trouble with the present system, as Mr. Ferguson saw it, was that the pupils got, not training for their future, but a smattering of knowledge.

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"Merrimack-Rome" Make
An assortment that includes Upholstered: Day and lawn models, grey, khaki, duck and striped duck coverings.
Prices from \$16.50 to \$55.00
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The Wallace Co.
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Worthy Monument to the Rapidly Expanding Trade Field Dominated by Dallas



DALLAS BUILDING LARGE TERMINAL

Structure to Cover 140,000 Square Feet of Ground Space

DALLAS, Tex., May 5 (Special Correspondence)—The Dallas sky line, already one of the most imposing found in smaller cities of the United States, is being punctured by what is claimed will be the largest building in the south and one of the biggest combined office and warehouse structures in the United States. Artistry and ingenuity have joined hands in making unique this new Santa Fe Terminal Building, comprising 31½ acres of rentable floor space. Though similar utilitarian projects ordinarily are relegated to outlying districts, \$5,000,000 is being spent to make this structure worthy to occupy four city blocks almost in the center of the business district.

The gigantic terminal, covering 140,000 square feet of ground, with five-track underground rail system, will be divided into four units of one square block each, connected by both underground and overhead passageways. It will be occupied almost exclusively by commercial concerns. The office, or front, section, will rise 19 stories high, the sample-rooms and the first warehouse section 10 stories. The two other warehouse units will be eight stories.

Flower gardens, instead of the unsightly debris frequently associated with warehouses, are planned for the roof of the 10-story unit. The University Club of Dallas, which will occupy a separate section for its headquarters, is planning athletic grounds and gardens suited to outdoor entertainments.

Clock Tower Planned
The structure, designed by Lloyd R. Whitson and F. Cowdell Dale, architects, will be of steel and concrete, and finished with brick, granite, stone, and marble. It will be a massive ornament to the city. The office section will be capped with a copper roof. A tower, 20 stories from the ground, will contain two clocks, one facing east and one west, with illumined hands, and chiming heard at any point within three miles.

The terminal requires for construction 50,000 yards of concrete and 70,000 yards of sand and gravel. The steel will weigh 32,000 tons. Twenty thousand square yards of roofing will be required and 1,400,000 square feet of floor finish. For exterior finish 1,800,000 bricks will be used, and for interior walls 4,200,000. Five hundred tons of plaster will be used. The material will fill 3500 railway cars. About 600 men are employed in the construction work.

Among the unusual features, three are worthy of special mention. (1) The warehouses will have concourses on both sides into which delivery trucks can back for loading and unloading, thus eliminating street parking entirely. (2) Switching of all its underground freight cars will be by specially built "thermos bottle" engines, charged with steam from a central station—to carry no fire, and to emit neither smoke, ashes, nor soot. It is said that this type of engine is now in use in only one or two other places in the United States. (3) Air-propelled elevators, 38 in number, entirely noiseless in operation, even to the opening and closing of their doors, will be used.

Large Trade Field
The need of Dallas for such a building lies in the fact that although

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The Fisher Boy-store is the official Boy Scout Outfitting center. Full equipment and all boy needs.

Delightful, New Washable Silk Fracks are ready for your choosing

The Luke Horsfall Company
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HARTFORD, CONN.
"It Pays to Buy Our Kind"

G. FOX & CO., Inc.
HARTFORD, CONN.

Satisfactory Selection
May be made from the complete stocks in the various departments of this great store.



Lloyd R. Whitson, F. Cowdell Dale, Dallas, Architects
Huge Unit-Type Santa Fe Terminal to Puncture Dallas (Tex.) Sky Line. One of the Largest Office-Building Warehouses in the World

among the smaller cities in population, it ranks among much larger cities in volume of business. Its retail business for 1923 was \$250,000,000, factory output \$135,000,000, and jobbing business \$700,000,000. Dallas takes high rank as a distributing center for farm implements and leather goods. The 1923 crop value for the trade territory immediately surrounding Dallas was \$1,724,726,000.

Many large concerns here, and many eastern concerns doing business here, were in need of larger and more convenient facilities. But when this building was first suggested to the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, which owned the ground, its officials termed it "the visionary project of dreaming men." They said that Dallas would not support such a building, but finally were convinced of its feasibility. Concrete evidence of this huge structure came just at the right time: is the fact that its entire available space for rental is virtually already leased. One unit, a bonded warehouse, will be completed by June. Another, to be used for cold storage and warehouse facilities, will be ready next September, while the office building and remaining warehouse will be finished by next January.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE HAS GREAT INCREASE IN LAST THREE YEARS

Special from Monitor Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic., April 6—According to a return prepared by the Commonwealth statistician, substantial increases took place in all the principal items covered by the heading "manufactures" during 1922-23. The value

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Three low price groups include several smart new models, very well made, and of superior quality materials.
Coat Model at \$2.50
New style, almost sleeveless, ruffled, trimmed. Many colors.
Coat and Wrap-Around Models at \$1.50
Shows in rose, blue, orchid and honeydew, trimmed with ruffles of self material.
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Wrap-around models trimmed with Val lace. Appropriate shades.
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Albert Steiger Co.
A Store of Specialty Shops
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Announces
The Opening of a New Rug Shop
Located on the fourth floor under the Management of Mr. Seibert, formerly with W. & J. Sloane of New York City.
Here is assembled a notable collection of the finest floor coverings obtainable, including Wilton, Axminster and Oriental rugs, as well as inside linoleums and Congooleum rugs. From this vast assortment you may choose a rug of any size, color and pattern—at a price you wish to pay.

MADRAS WOMEN FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

Disqualification Not in Reform Act, Only in Rules

BOMBAY, April 6 (Special Correspondence)—A deputation of Madras women recently waited upon C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, the law member. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Ammal, who headed the deputation, in the course of her address, said:

We come to lay our claims regarding the entry of women into the Legislative Council before you as law member, and to request you with your extensive legal knowledge to have removed the sex disqualification from the rules relating to candidates for the Indian legislatures. There is nothing in the Reform Act itself excluding women; the disqualification is expressed only in the rules.

We submit that it is, therefore, within the power of the Secretary of State, the Viceroy, and the Government of India to direct that it may be removed in any province that has granted woman suffrage, if the desire for such removal is expressed by its women, its Cabinet, Council, or Governor. Madras women have been claiming eligibility for entrance to the council since 1920, but since the recent general election they feel its pressing urgency and are not content to allow the matter to wait until the statutory revision of the Reform Act in 1925. Their claim was reiterated at a recent public meeting and in a subsequent deputation to Lord Willingdon.

The law member replied that he was entirely in favor of granting the request, but he did not think that it was in the power of the Secretary of State to change the rules in this particular, as he had given an undertaking to Parliament not to do so, the referring of it to the House of Commons would be in the nature of a formality—tabling the proposed amendment—and would receive sanction without opposition. He would give all the help in his power toward obtaining the desired end.

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These advertisements pay for themselves many times over; consequently we have discontinued all other advertising, and are very grateful to the readers of this paper for their hearty and wonderful co-operation.

MAY EVENTS
Under Way This Month
—Women's, Misses' and Children's Coat and Dress Sales.
—May White Sale of Undermuslins, Linens, Sheets, White Goods and Domestic.
—Clearance Sale of Women's and Misses' Footwear.

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May, a Month of Specialized Values Here
For this month we have planned a series of events which will eclipse all our past efforts in value-giving. We aim to secure the largest May business in our history.
Quality Apparel and Accessories at Lower Prices!
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BRITISH TRAIN THE JAPANESE TO BECOME EXPERT AVIATORS

Great Powers of Endurance and Much Courage Evidenced by Learners—Airdrome at Kasumigawra

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 27—In the spring of 1921 an aviation mission went out to Japan from England to help that country organize its naval air force. The mission was under the direction of Colonel The Master of Sempill, and it was primarily intended to last one year, though eventually it lasted for just over three years. The personnel of the mission numbered 30, composed of 13 officers and 12 warrant officers. Their work has been described in a paper read before the Royal Aeronautical Society by The Master of Sempill.

On arrival in Japan they found that the site of their activities was some 40 miles north of Tokyo, on a lake called Kasumigawra, a name meaning "Lagoon in the Mist." The airdrome was about a mile from the lake, which is not tidal, and is ideal for seaplane work, being some 20 miles long and three to four miles wide. The mission took out machines of various types, and altogether some 200 were ordered, which were later supplemented from Japanese as well as British sources.

In addition to complete machines, every description of spare parts and the multifarious gear appertaining to an airdrome had to be provided. The airdrome was opened in July, 1921, in the presence of 30,000 people, thus testifying to the great interest aroused among the Japanese by the new art of flying.

In addition to flying, all pilots had to go through courses of technical instruction in aircraft, engines, armament, photography, navigation, wireless telegraphy and night flying.

Colonel Sempill spoke with great appreciation of the assiduity with which the Japanese got to work and equipped their airdrome. To start with, they had no repair and overhaul facilities, but in less than two years they had self-contained repair works capable of overhauling 16 rotary and eight stationary Viper type engines a week. The repair shop by that time had a capacity of about six completely rebuilt machines a week.

As to the ability of Japanese as pilots, they seemed to train as quickly as the British, and were always ready to attempt difficult maneuvers. But the Japanese has not the same degree of mechanical sense, being often oblivious of what would be, to an Englishman, disquieting noises in the engine, but training and practical experience were already overcoming this defect before the mission left. In the air they sometimes display a lack of decision in unexpected circumstances. Against this they show the most marked courage, and would go to any length to carry out orders, and have great powers of endurance. The engineer officers at first were all very keen, but were too immersed in theory, being content to leave the running of an air station to their petty officers and men. The necessity, however, of a thorough practical training of the officers themselves became recognized.

Japan had started air research work in 1916 and opened an aeronautical institute in 1919. This was destroyed in the recent earthquake, so that a new one has to be built. At present the navy, army, and air force each carries out its own research work, with consequent overlapping.

Colonel Sempill, in conclusion, advocates sympathetic reception of nations seeking British assistance in air matters. He thought that had this policy been adopted in the past, the sphere of British influence in aeronautical matters might have been greatly extended.

DANISH AND SWEDISH SCHOOL CHILDREN TO VISIT CHRISTIANIA

CHRISTIANIA, April 25 (Special Correspondence)—Between May 15 and May 21 150 Danish and 150 Swedish school boys and girls will visit Christiania as the guests of the Norwegian branch of the Norden Association. The children will be lodged as guests in the homes of Christiania boys and girls. A series of meetings and excursions have been planned. The community of Christiania has, for instance, been requested by the school board to give a party at the Frognerstøtteren to the Danish and Swedish guests and their Norwegian hosts, 500 children in all.

The Norden Association works for cultural co-operation between the three Scandinavian countries. Realizing that it has a great mission in the educational field, the association arranges lectures, summer courses for Scandinavian youth, promotes exchange of university teachers and school information in the languages of the neighboring countries. Recently the Norden has taken up the idea of mutual travels for school children in each others' countries. In Norway Danish and Swedish school children are granted the same reduction in railway fare from 50 to 75 per cent. as are Norwegian children. In Denmark the reduction is 50 per cent. and in Sweden 25 per cent. for children of the two other Scandinavian countries.

A special committee has been appointed by the branch of each country to take care of the Norden Association's activities in the educational field. Prominent educationists are members of these committees.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Byron as Politician

The Political Career of Lord Byron

By Dora Nell Raymond. New York: Macmillan Co. \$2.50.

"It will be readily conceded," so begins Miss Raymond's introduction—"that Lord Byron's career was a picturesque, amatory, and literary. That it was political also is, perhaps, not so easily apparent." Certainly there can be no doubt whatever as to the first statement; nor can I believe that even the merest tyro in the study of English poetry is unaware of the fact that the political aspect of Byron's career is important. On the contrary, the determined opposition which Byron presented to the reactionary and dynastic governments after Waterloo is one of the most familiar and admirable facts of his life and character. To his Tory contemporaries this opposition was matter for alarm and denunciation. To most critics of later generations Byron's political opinions and the part that he played in Parliament in his early days, in Italy before and during the abortive revolution, and finally in Greece, have been dwelt upon as noble, if but partial, atonements for the follies and foibles of his private life.

It is therefore not in any novelty in the central thesis that the value of this monograph lies. No research strictly "original" has gone into the making of the book. The facts here assembled were easily accessible in a few standard volumes of "source material." For parts of the subject, especially the "last phase" in Greece, more abundant information is given elsewhere; while for the full story of Byron's relations with the Italian governments and Italian revolutionaries we must wait the volume which Mr. H. Nelson Gay has long had in preparation.

Development Followed

Nevertheless it was worth while to attempt to isolate this aspect of Byron's career and consider it apart from the "picturesque, amatory and literary" aspects. Such an isolation, as Miss Raymond acknowledges, could not be complete; and the very attempt to consider Byron the politician apart from Byron the Romantic, the Lover, and the Poet was bound to result in a one-sided picture. It is easy, however, to supplement and complete the portrait from other points of view, and here meanwhile we are able to follow Byron's development from the period when, as his first Eastern tour, he became acquainted with the Continent, through the brief and broken but not unpromising period when he spoke in the House of Lords, to his final departure from England, his association with the Carbonari, and his championship of the cause of independence in Greece. The book is a study of the final expedition were great, but they were due (as Mr. Harold Nicolson has lately shown) rather to Byron's heroic determination to sacrifice himself at Missolonghi rather than abandon the Greek cause, than to any very marked gifts of military leadership or political sagacity.

The Baldwin Petition. With more space at my command I should be tempted to offer comments upon various details of Miss Raymond's work. I must restrict myself to a single matter. As an instance of Byron's concern for social abuses and his interest in reform, Miss Raymond mentions (p. 72) the petition which one Baldwin, a prisoner in the King's Bench, entreated him to present to the House of Lords for the relief of

debtors. This request Byron (as he records in his journal) refused. The definitive edition of Byron's "Letters and Journals" does not contain Byron's reply to Baldwin. But a few years ago this missing letter was discovered and passed into the possession of the present reviewer, who printed it in the New York Nation of April 18, 1918. It is an interesting and characteristic epistle, at once impatient, curt, and yet sympathetic; and it should have been mentioned in connection with the episode of poor Baldwin.

The book is rather carelessly printed. "Handcock" for "Hancock" is not so bad, but "Shelly" for "Shelley" is painful. The exigent and wearisome American demand for liveliness is probably responsible for some of Miss Raymond's phrases; I do not care for such statements as that Byron was "mooned over by the sweetly sentimental." And a student of English society should not allow herself to be guilty of the blunder of calling a clergyman of the Church of England "the Reverend Hodgson."

SAMUEL C. CHEW.

The History of Ireland

The History of Ireland

By Stephen Gwynn. London and New York: The Macmillan Co. \$4.50.

Mr. Gwynn's book will be a source of delight to all those who have learned to appreciate his characteristic style and his method of enlivening the dry bones of history. There must be very few beyond the comparatively small circle of Irish scholars who would be prepared to wade through the obscure and confused chronicle of Irish events from the earliest times to the Cromwellian

age, to which Mr. Gwynn devotes more than half his book, for its own sake. Mr. Gwynn's summing up of the Cromwellian policy will surprise many people by the way in which he disposes of a generally accepted legend. "It is commonly believed that Cromwell's military action in Ireland was specially brutal, and therefore specially efficacious. The truth is not so." It is also interesting to compare the events of the last few years of the eighteenth century with those of 1914. We may cite two quotations.

"It should not be forgotten that England in these years was fighting for existence, and was well justified in fighting; and that Ireland in the main from 1795 onward sided against England." And again, in reply to Redmond's call to the Irish volunteers in 1914, "those members of the volunteer committee who had never been in thorough agreement with him denounced this as a proposal to 'take foreign service under a Government which is not Irish.'"

Finally, Mr. Gwynn's opinion of his country and its mission may be gathered from among his concluding sentences. "The end of the evolution is not yet. But whether Ireland after a period of unrest accepts willingly her place among the British Dominions or no, her position can never be the same as theirs. They are offshoots; she is a parent state, one of the mother-nations. The power of the Irish race diffused over the world may one day be exaggerated, yet Ireland is one of the world powers, and perhaps chiefly for the same reason as in her golden age. She has remained a missionary nation. All the force represented by [Roman] Catholicism in the United States and in Australia is fed and controlled by men of the Irish race."

This is an important book, and a book to be read; but to be read with a genuine allowance for the author's point of view and for the tendency which that point of view inevitably gives to his statements.

Hudson in Hants

Hampshire Days

By W. H. Hudson. London: J. M. Dent & Co. \$3.00.

While admitting the charm to archaeologists, artists, and seekers after the picturesque of the northern part of Hampshire, Hudson says, "I, not of them, go south, and by preference to one spot, because my chief interest and delight is in life—life in all its forms, from man who walks erect and smiling looks on heaven to the minutest organic atoms—the invisible life." That one spot is New Forest, with a second choice going to the region round Selborne, made famous nearly a century ago by Gilbert White, the naturalist.

This man who says of himself, "I feel when I am out of sight of living, growing grass, and out of sound of bird voices and all rural sounds that I am not properly alive," seeks not scenes dear to tourists but rather the intimate ways and hidden beauty of trees, insects, animals, flowers and running streams.

In the various reaches of New Forest, in the region around Selborne, and in the valleys through which flow the Test and Itchen, it is doubtful if there is a species of bird, beast, insect, flower or native peasant type that he did not know and love. In "Hampshire Days" the reader sees all these with new vision through the medium of Hudson's styleless style. He says what he has to say in the simplest, clearest way, with never a striving for

effect, and with no flourish of rhetoric. Though his attitude toward nature is full of sentiment, there is no sentimentalizing in his writing.

He inspires reverence for individual trees, for the oak standing alone in the open and which he visits daily, for the ancient Selborne yew, and for others that have a distinct individuality. Hundreds of birds and other living creatures he calls by their familiar names and the reader sits absorbed to study with him their habits and make them friends. He finds the hornet a favorite and reveals the glow-worm by its own intermittent light. He knows every bird note and what it means, and sees with intelligence the beauty in every waft of a butterfly's wing.

Those who know Hants, as the county is familiarly called, will after reading "Hampshire Days" look upon it with eyes new-touched by Hudson's clear pictures and will be led to seek in their own surroundings things insistently present but with beauty all unseen.

F. M.

Books Received

The Comely Lass, by Thomas Moulton. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

An Island Chronicle, by William Cummings. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

The Editor and His People, edited by William Allen White, selected by Helen O. Mahin. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

Gold Without Tears, by P. G. Wodehouse. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.50.

The Business Letter-Writer's Manual, by Charles Edgar Buck. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$3.

Representative Government in Industry, by James Myers. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

The Three Derivatives, by Reuben Levy. New York: American Branch of Oxford University Press. 80 cents.

The Mastery of Life, by Councillor (Pseud.). New York: The Continental Book Company. \$3.50.

Select Poems of Lord de Tabley, selected by John Drinkwater. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. \$1.20.

Under the Red Flag, by Richard Eaton. New York: Brentano's. \$2.50.

The American Labor Year Book 1923-1924, labor research department of the Rand School of Social Science, New York. \$3.

Minutes of the Court of Fort Orange and Beverwyck, translated and edited by A. J. F. Van Laer. Albany, N. Y.: The University of the State of New York. \$2.50.

A Book of Letters, by Stella Stewart Center and Lillian Margaret Saul. New York and London: The Century Company. \$1.50.

England's Labor Rulers, by Iconoclast with a forehead like a battle-axe. New York: Thomas Seltzer. \$1.50.

Jenny the Joyous, by Cornelia Stratton Parker. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.

The Mind in Action, by George H. Green. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

The Show-Off, by George Kelly. Boston: Little Brown & Co.

The Elfin Pedlar, by Helen Douglas Adam. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

Memories and Friends, by A. C. Benson. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

The Lullaby, by Edward Knoblock. New York and London: C. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

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An Excessivist View of Modern Art

A Primer of Modern Art

By Sheldon Cheney. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$6.

Modern art is indeed in need of a primer, but Mr. Cheney has not written one. Only a person who has attained to a clear understanding of his whole subject is capable of writing a clear introduction to it. Mr. Cheney's work lacks this first quality of clarity, and so his book remains as largely chaotic as the present state of the modernism which he sets out to expound.

Considered as an incoherent voicing of a hundred points of view, rather than a digest from a single point of view, Mr. Cheney's book has the merit of providing clues to what modern art is driving at. That there are half truths behind many of the modernists' manifestoes is what makes it necessary to listen to them, for they are the youthful alarm clocks that make the clangor that is needed in every era to keep the established order from going to sleep.

No one with a little historical background will make the mistake of declining to listen to new voices, for the iconoclast of every era has had something of value to offer in the way of invigorating reform. Would that all reformers had the balance of Bernard Shaw, who ridiculed claptrap out of acting and playwrighting in England 30 years ago and to a large degree inspired the flowering of British drama of the present century. He had wisdom, as has become crystal clear in

ish, literary interest, likeness, charm. There is a typical half truth. He is really characterizing the second-rate illustrative art which every age has had, and ignoring many men who have produced works of the first order. Not one of Mr. Cheney's characterizations will fit Millet's pictures of peasants at

lowed only the primitive sculptors. Praxiteles is decadent, and so on. There is the argument in a nutshell, and really forms its own comment upon the excesses of Mr. Cheney's argument.

What modern art has really done is to reawaken academic thought to the



E. McKnight Kauffer's Idea of Flight, Reproduced From "A Primer of Modern Art"

labor; yet Millet (who was an obvious inspirer of Van Gogh) is not considered in Mr. Cheney's hazy treatment of the historical background of modernism. The Impressionists, having served their purpose in teaching the Post-Impressionists how to paint, are tossed to the scrap heap, along with Whistler, Sargent, Velasquez, Vermeer and Raphael. Michelangelo, El Greco and Cézanne are the only real painters, and from the Greeks we are al-

fundamental values of simplification, to renew emphasis on form and ensemble, to purify color, to drive away the painful mists of Impressionism gone to seed. In architecture the anachronistic blight of classicism has at last been cast off by the rediscovery of the ancient structural law that function dictates form. Aside from its excessivism Mr. Cheney's profusely illustrated book has a value as contemporary art reporting.

E. C. S.

The Prisoner Who Sang

The Prisoner Who Sang

By Johan Bojer. New York: The Century Co. \$2.

In following up "The Last of the Vikings" with "The Prisoner Who Sang" Johan Bojer once more reveals the particular literary skill which marks this Norwegian novelist's works as among the most unusual in European fiction.

There is much of Ibsen's Peer Gynt in Andreas Berget, the Norwegian peasant lad who aspires to great things in the guise of many persons. While "The Prisoner Who Sang" is a departure from "The Great Hunger," yet always it is the battle with circumstances that Mojer dwells upon.

Berget begins life in a little Norwegian village where all things are primitive. The very environment of the lad may be said to start him on his career of dissimulation. There certainly was nothing in his home surroundings to show him how to protect himself against the things that mundane existence rears up against one so impressionable as this lad of the Norwegian countryside. So he drifts mentally here and there, creating for himself a sphere of individual dwelling apart from his environment, and goes into the world where he becomes many persons in succession.

A prisoner continually because of his legal transgression, there is such freedom in his attitude when behind the prison walls that one cannot help sympathizing with him. He says to the chaplain of the prison that his crimes consist in imitating other people, that he cannot be shut up within one personality, that to live he craves

fresh guises. And what an actor is Berget! The love theme in the book is by no means the least consequential, but even here this misguided individual is handicapped by that impulse to be other than he really is.

Some Jottings Literary

MADAGASCAR, land of mystery and romance, scene of incidents of the Arabian Nights and adventures of Sinbad, The Cid, Captain Kidd and Vasco de Gama, is the theme of a book by Chase Salmon Osborn, one-time Governor of Michigan, which is announced by the Republic Publishing Company. The author, on a recent visit to Madagascar, penetrated to sections unvisited before by white men, lived with the natives, observed their customs and collected their folk tales. His book gives an up-to-date account of the land which has figured so long in literature and in history, but which is today so little known.

The new publishing house of Greenberg, Inc., has opened offices at 15 East Fortieth Street, New York. The members of the firm are David B. James E., and Jacob W. Greenberg. Associated with the firm as literary advisor and consultant is Temple Scott, the writer and critic. Among

Marinetti, as Seen by Kulbin

the beauty and sagacity of his latest play "Saint Joan." Here and there in his book Mr. Cheney gives a crisp summary of this and that viewpoint of modernism. Instead of Olive Bell's pet phrase, "significant form," Mr. Cheney prefers "expressive form." He is for abandoning representation completely, it would seem, in favor of abstractionism. Is he here not getting into the old side-track to so many others have pursued of trying to do one branch of art what can better be done in another? A great deal is said about Kandinsky, for instance, who apparently is seeking to express musical ideas in terms of paint and canvas.

At one point Mr. Cheney says: "Modern art is not photographic, not prettily finished; it abandons those very things one has long been taught to look for in paintings—sentiment, pol-

The Poetry of 1923

The Best Poems of 1923

Selected and with an introduction by Thomas Moulton. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.00.

So these are the best poems published in English and American magazines last year, one thinks as one closes Thomas Moulton's new volume. Not so bad as they would have been 15 years ago perhaps, nor yet so good as they would have been five years ago. There are George Santayana's "A Minute on Reaching the Age of Fifty," Robert Frost's two poems, "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" and "The Star-Splitter," Robert Graves' "Twin Souls," Edwin Arlington Robinson's "Haunted House," and Thomas Hardy's "On the Portrait of a Woman About to Be Hanged." They give one something to remember.

And there are new writers whose acquaintance one is glad to make. Indeed it is for sampling their verses that a magazine anthology is chiefly useful. Mr. Moulton seems to be fully aware of this and has crowded out well-known names for less well-known. There is nothing, one notices, by John Drinkwater, John Masfelle, Walter De La Mare or William B. Yeats. Well, perhaps they did not publish anything in a periodical in 1923 worthy a place. But in American magazines we remember good poems by Amy Lowell, Carl Sandburg and Vachel Lindsay, to mention only three names among the 10 leading reputa-

tions in the United States. One suspects that the new poetry must still fall crashingly on Mr. Moulton's ears. In spite of the inclusion of "H. D.'s," "Helen" and John V. A. Weaver's "Fantasy," there is a conservative tenor throughout the whole.

Among the enjoyable verse are Wilfrid Threlkley's "The Londoners' Carol," W. H. Davies' "See Where Young Love Sits," Elinor Wylie's "Shepherd's Holiday"; and thoughtful and lovely are Edna St. Vincent Millay's "Keen," Katherine Mansfield's "To L. H. B.," Constance Farmer's "The Actor." When all is said, however, about the others, they seem to be idle singers of a busy day. A gentle thought, a graceful technique is all they offer; but there, one is only saying, "Alas, these minor poets! They cannot handle major thoughts in a major way."

I. F.

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To Those Who Are Voting on the Monitor's Peace Plan

If you are sending in a ballot, clipped from Thursday's Monitor, giving your views concerning The Christian Science Monitor's Peace Plan, you will doubtless wish to know the result of the vote. Perhaps you would like also to read the views of others who comment on the plan.

More than 1,800,000 ballots were put into circulation through Thursday's Monitor. The count will be made as fast as ballots are received, but as time must be allowed for ballots to arrive from all parts of the United States and its possessions, at least eight weeks must elapse before the final result can be announced.

Meantime the Monitor, in addition to presenting its daily review of world events and its diversified special features, will summarize at frequent intervals the results of the balloting, and will publish the views of many of those who offer comment.

If you desire to read these comments and to watch the results of the balloting, we will be glad to have you fill out the subscription coupon below and forward it to us with your ballot. You will note that a Special Six Weeks' Trial Subscription, commencing May 31 and including the final result of the balloting, is available at one dollar.

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Name Street City and State.....

A Senator from Vermont

The Life and Public Services of Justin Smith Morrill

By William Belmont Parker. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$3.00.

When President Monroe visited New England in 1817 he went to Stratford, Vt., to see the coppers works riding in a carriage-and-four from Boston, and among the little boys who turned out to see the President was Justin Morrill. "My pantalons and jacket," he remembered many years afterward, "were made as one garment, but decorated with an abundance of buttons. The white starched neckcollar, wide-spread over the shoulders, was finished with a ruffle. My head, like those of four or five other boys, was covered with a stiff, bell-topped, red morocco hat. That seemed to be the ne plus ultra of fashion, and thus we marched on foot from Stratford to the village, 2½ miles away, nearest from the Cooperas Works, then called the Lower Village or Lower Hollow."

This picture of the boy is one of many scattered throughout the pages of Mr. Parker's book. Senator Morrill, says his biographer, was "always potentially a man of letters. . . there was a competent author hidden under his senatorial toga." He did, in fact, write one book, "The Self-Consciousness of Noted Persons," and edited a series of "Notable Letters From My Political Friends" which appeared in the Forum in 1897. The important thing here is that a public man who is also potentially an author is likely to do much incidental writing during his life that is of graphic as well as instructive value to his biographer. "On one occasion, at an all-night session at which I was present"—though this was before Morrill became a Senator himself—"Webster, tired and sleepy, sat resting his head on his hands, and a fellow Senator signaled him out for praise. Webster still sat bent over his desk, but when he heard himself pronounced a statesman, an orator, a philosopher, a poet, he half raised his head and in a low, gruff voice interjected, 'Enough! Enough!' Potential authorship made note of the 'low, gruff voice,' and we may still hear its disgruntled rumble. So, frequently, potential authorship enlivened the material—letters, diaries, memoranda, sketches, and random notes—that has served Mr. Parker for a biography that is, in large part, autobiographic. Forty-four years old when elected to Congress in 1854, Mr. Morrill, during the rest of his life, continuously represented Vermont at Washington, first as Congressman and then as Senator. The office sought the man, rather than

the man the office. More than once he decided to retire, but his constituents insisted on re-electing him.

Little Justin went to a real little red schoolhouse. Academic education stopped at 15. Morrill became a clerk in a local store for two or three years, and then left Stratford for a larger town, with a silver dollar in his pocket that is still unsent, carefully wrapped up and marked "One Spanish Mill Dollar (1787) given to me by my father, Nath'l Morrill, in April, 1828, as I was starting for Portland, Me., to seek my fortune. J. S. M." He clerked by day, read books at night, and found time, potential authorship getting in its work, to contribute anonymously to newspapers. In 1834 he came back to Stratford to go into partnership with an established merchant, prospered and retired from business 14 years later, and thought to settle down contentedly on a small farm with his books for company. In all this the biography tells much of how people lived in Stratford nearly a hundred years ago, at a time also when "the general store was not only a school of life but a hot-bed and training-school for politics." Mr. Morrill, though not seeking public life, was keenly interested in public affairs. He had been much in Boston, and somewhat in Washington, had made a journey through the western states, and was frequently chosen delegate or committeeman at local conventions. "I was always ready," he recorded afterward, "to make a speech or write a political platform resolution, and after a time they began to expect them of me." Presently they expected it of him that he should go to Congress.

Historically Senator Morrill will be remembered for his part in the founding of the Republican Party, his work on the tariff—the Morrill Tariff Bill had him a national figure, and may have been crucial in producing votes for Lincoln—his service to wider education in creating the land grant colleges, his defense of sound currency, and the long, enthusiastic labor that resulted in the present Library of Congress.

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Locust Valley Community Center Evolved from Boys' Club in Barn

Matinecock Neighborhood House in Long Island (N. Y.)
Built at Total Cost of \$32,000

LOCUST VALLEY (L. I.), N. Y., April 25 (Special Correspondence)—In spite of the fact that many important and imposing names adorn the letter head of the Matinecock Neighborhood Association, which was responsible for the erection of a most flourishing community center here, the Matinecock Neighborhood House might well be designated: The Club Which Grew by Itself, such is the element of spontaneity traceable in its history.

The new \$20,000 library, of course, did not spring up in a night. Nine years ago a boy went to the secretary of the Matinecock Neighborhood Association and asked him to start a boy's club, declaring that there was no place for the boys to go for a "good time" except the saloons or to the neighboring town.

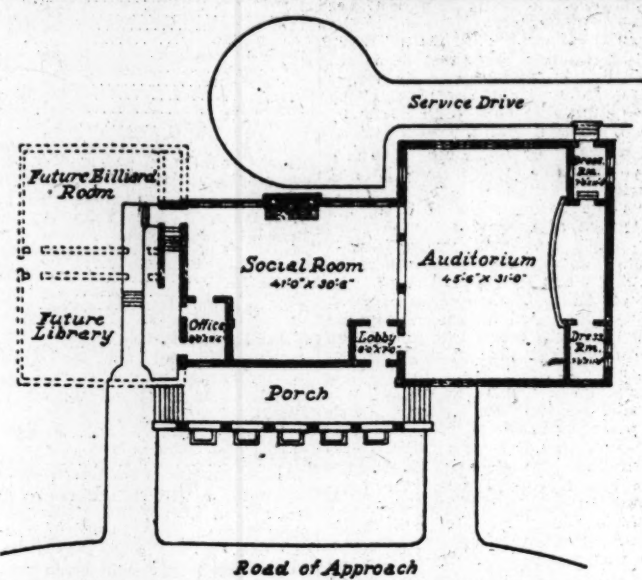
That was enough for a secretary with vision. He persuaded an athletic club to sign a petition requesting the Neighborhood Association to take them in as members on payment of the regular dues of \$1 a year, and then to commission them as a special department to furnish recreation for the whole community. The association complied; in a short time 23 boys were at work on committees which obtained an old barn as temporary quarters and fitted it up through general contributions in kind with such luxuries and necessities as a piano, pool table, stoves, dishes, magazines, an indoor baseball outfit and \$137 in cash.

Thus encouraged, a company of Boy Scouts, a band, and other organizations prang into activity and soon 143 young men discovered that they were a self-governing, self-financing enterprise, providing social opportunities and athletics for the surrounding community, a real community center in embryo. At the same time, they were voting members of the Neighborhood Association, the main factor in local development.

The barn, of course, was too small for such a thriving concern, and the words "community building" began to be whispered. Ninety per cent of the families which its population of 500 comprised gave voluntary contributions amounting to \$26,300; 110 association members supplied voluntary labor estimated at \$1500; five members donated a site of two acres

valued at \$3200, and, with the bequest to the association of \$2000, the total cost of the first building, \$32,000, was completed. All the work was done by local people, sub-committees being appointed to take charge of the excavating, masonry, plans, carpentry, painting, plumbing and grounds, under a local manager who received only his expenses for his labor.

Set attractively upon rising ground in the midst of a grove of trees, the Matinecock Neighborhood House is a



well-designed, wooden building of suburban type with one story and basement. Its auditorium seats 500 persons and was especially designed for motion picture exhibitions, dances and basket ball. Lectures, concerts, entertainments, amateur dramatic performances, weekly dancing classes, theatricals, tennis tournaments, embroidery sales, farmers' meetings, flower shows, agricultural exhibits, poultry shows, community sings, are also regular events of the community calendar.

"The Club Which Grew by Itself"



sea level to an altitude of 4500 meters. China is fast awakening to the possibilities of motor vehicles. In Southern Shantung, one of the two lines now operating between Tsining and Tsaochow, controlled by the military authorities, is planning the purchase of a considerable number of new buses. This service is to be augmented by a commercial company with three machines already in operation, and others in the works. A regular daily schedule is maintained, the rate being \$30 per car per day, and \$5 per passenger between the two cities.

TWO NEW HOTELS AT DETROIT
DETROIT, May 6 (Special Correspondence)—Ground has been broken for two new semi-downtown hotels whose completion, within a year, will afford Detroit guests 575 additional rooms. The hotels, to be known as the Eddystone and the Royal Palm, will be of 11 stories' height each and will cost an aggregate of \$2,225,000.

BULGARIA CALLS CONSCRIPT LABOR

Government Issues Categories
of Persons Affected

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 27—In view of the fourth mobilization for compulsory temporary labor service which will be carried out in Bulgaria this spring, states Industrial and Labor Information, the official journal of Bulgaria, publishes lists of categories of persons who have been called up or exempted from service in virtue of Article 41 of the law on compulsory labor.

The mobilization will affect the staffs of Government offices and public institutions, the Bulgarian Red Cross Society, the national theater, the deaf and dumb institution, the state printing office and state mines, the law courts, consulates and legations, the Holy Synod and the central Jewish and Moslem organizations.

Work will be allotted to the conscripts in accordance with their ability, and will include: Control and administration of mobilized labor, archive and library work, inventory and classification work, gardening and other work on state lands, forests, nursery gardens, and stud farms, and art work (painting, sculpture, designing and photography), according to the needs of the Compulsory Labor Department or the institutions concerned.

As a general rule, temporary conscripts will be employed locally on work in connection with the institutions where they are normally employed.

TOWN PLANNER FOR ADELAIDE WOULD SETTLE FOLK IN SUBURBS

He Shows Existence in South Australian City of Slums
Where Density of Population Equals 198 Persons to Acre

ADELAIDE, South Australia, April 24—The Government Town Planner, W. Scott Griffiths, in his first annual report, preaches a most arresting sermon to the authorities on the text, "There is urgent need for guidance in the future distribution of population to avoid overcrowding in districts."

His idea is that the population should be guided steadily to the larger open spaces, but he agrees that this cannot be done until provision is made by way of cheaper fares on our railways and tramways. He recalls that it has been said of the urban population of England: "Many of them never know what it is to be alone," and he remarks that this is more tragic than it seems at first reading.

All Mr. Griffiths is advising the Government to do is to look well ahead. He wants a scheme drawn up immediately with the object of directing future settlement. The ratio of expansion will probably be governed by two main factors—the prosperity of the country, and the attraction to immigrants by the capacity of its resources.

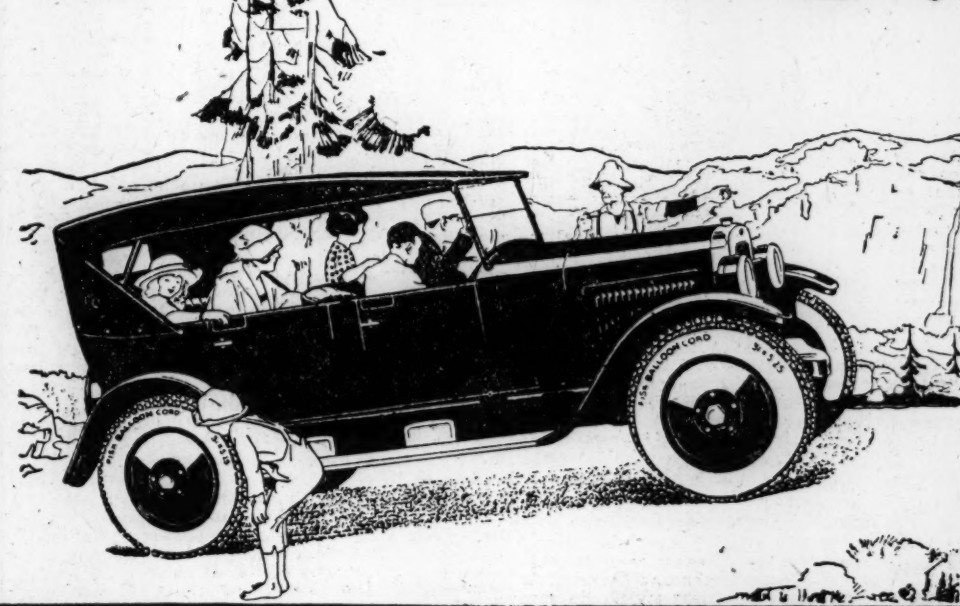
Mr. Griffiths is hopeful that the urgent demand for population in Australia as a means of defense will so force its importance upon our legislators that some attention may be given in the direction of pro-

viding cheaper land, and cheaper transit. During the last census period the number of people in South Australia increased 21.24 per cent, despite the war. Applying this rate for estimating the growth of population in the next 50 years this State may have a population of 1,232,117, and the metropolitan area 635,718. The Commonwealth Statistician, Mr. Wickens, has estimated that the population of Australia a century hence will be greater than that of Britain, becoming 45,000,000 in 105 years, and 360,000,000 in 210 years.

Even Adelaide, with its open spaces, has its slum patches, apparently. In one street the town planner found 15 cottages on an area of approximately 200 feet by 60 feet, each containing only two rooms and a kitchen. Each was let at \$5 a week. The density would be equal to 162 persons to the acre.

One of the most important provisions which Mr. Griffiths says must be made to meet the growth of population is the distribution of parks and open spaces. At the same time, the town planner insists that the authorities are neglecting their duty in respect of the outlying suburbs. The acquisition of a greater area for these suburbs should be attended to at once while the land is comparatively cheap. Mr. Griffiths argues that local governing bodies should have the power to raise loans for this purpose.

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MOTORISMS

THE World Motor Transport Congress will be in session at Detroit from May 21 to May 24. More than 100 delegates, representing almost every country in the world, will be present. Hundreds of the most prominent manufacturers, bankers, automotive engineers, railroad executives, and traffic experts from this country will only discuss motor vehicle problems, but will actively show in every possible manner, the use of passenger cars, trucks, and tractors. Use of motor trucks by railroads and busses by street railway companies are two of the most important subjects to be discussed and exhibited. On May 21 an address on "Adjusting the Motor Vehicle to Railway Requirements" will be delivered by Sir Henry Worth Thornton, K. B. E., chairman of the board of directors and president of the Canadian National Railways. This will be the most important to everyone concerned, as door-to-door delivery, which is fast coming into practice in the United States, has been a big success in Canada. Two other very interesting addresses will be made by the Syrian and Austrian delegates on the development of their countries through the use of motor vehicles. During the four days, more real, solid international advances will be made than at any other time in the history of the automobile. There is no question about motor vehicles making real friends all over the world for the United States, and blasing the way for international trade relations, which will be most profitable for everyone concerned.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has just released some exceedingly interesting facts and figures about the automobile industry in the United States. During the year 1923 exports from the United States of motor vehicles manufactured in this country totaled \$28,999; 35,000 miles of highways were surfaced; automotive products paid 77 per cent of the total special federal excise taxes; and 8,975,000 motorists visited the national forests during the 12 months.

World's Registration Figures
The world registration of motor vehicles is 18,022,584, of which number 88 per cent are in the United States. The motor vehicle taxes in 1923 totaled \$471,488,000, while the farmers' federal motor tax bill was \$45,864,200. More than 4,500,000 cars and trucks are owned on farms, and 289,000 children are transported to school daily in motor busses. In Cincinnati 97 per cent of the milk supply for the city is brought in motor trucks.

There are employed directly and indirectly a total of 3,105,350 persons in

the automobile industry, of which number 318,100 are workers in motor vehicle factories. The most satisfying fact recorded is that 35 cities have reduced their motor vehicle taxes in the first half of the preceding year. The total production of motor vehicles during 1923 in both the United States and Canada was 4,086,997, the wholesale value of which was \$2,004,952,716.

From May 10 to 20 there will be held in the Palacio del Hielo y del Automovil, Madrid, the annual automobile show, under the auspices of the National Association of Automobile Importers. Judging from the entry list, this show will be the largest and most important in the history of the automobile industry in Spain.

Portugal to Have Show
At Oporto, Portugal, from May 23 to June 1 an Automobile and Aviation Exposition is scheduled. The exposition offices are 103 rua de Santa Catarina where listings will be made and space reserved up to within a week of show time. Inasmuch as Portugal has shown very little interest in automobiles as we understand them in this country, any movement of this kind is important. It is unlikely that this exposition will be very large from an international viewpoint, but it is a step in the right direction.

The show scheduled from May 31 to June 15 at Turin, Italy, gives every indication of being a great success. Spaces have been reserved by manufacturers from all over the world, especially America. With the racing close by, this exhibition has an unusual opportunity to prove the practical value of the stock jobs in action over the highways adjacent.

A peculiar condition exists in France. When the franc was low, German buy-

ers ordered French automobiles to the number of 1074, together with 41 trucks. In addition to these vehicles a number of orders came from the Belgian-Luxemburg Union, some of which ultimately were delivered to buyers in Germany. The French manufacturers claimed a deposit before shipment, as many of the Germans were speculating on the rise in value after they received the cars. With the franc rising rapidly in value, the Germans in many instances are preferring to lose the deposit rather than take delivery. The rapid recovery of the franc has caused a serious cut in the French export business and has practically ended the boom which started last July.

Twelve Enter Monza Race
Twelve entries have been received to date for the 500-mile race to be held on the Monza track, near Milan, Italy, for the Italian Grand Prix, on Sept. 7. Three German cars, two French, and seven Italian make up the list.

The fourth international fair in which automobile manufacturers will take an especial interest, will be held at Riga, Latvia, between July 20 and Aug. 3 of this year. Set in between Russia and Germany, this country offers excellent opportunities for marketing American cars, on an independent basis, and for this reason American manufacturers are expected to show some of the latest models they have to offer. There is also a splendid chance to dispose of used cars for agricultural development.

Australia is showing a decided preference for American motor vehicles. As fast as they can be shipped, buyers are waiting for them. Within the past two months two steamships unloaded two record loads of automobiles, one discharging more than 900 and the other 1500. Every car was sold before leaving the wharf.

Effective Aug. 1 the 33-1-3 per cent import duty on motor vehicles coming into England will be removed. It is interpreted that all forms of automotive equipment are included in the act. The change for the present does not affect the British Dominions, but it is likely they will follow suit.

Finland Custom Rates
The customs rates of Finland for 1924 imposes an ad valorem import duty of 20 per cent on private motor cars and 10 per cent on commercial motor vehicles.

The Chilean Government is going to place in operation an ambulance, to be constructed along the lines of the usual public conveyance of that type, motor driven, to be operated on a one-meter gauge railroad. The ambulance will be used on the Arica-La Paz Railway, through a desert region in which there are no highways. The motor must be able to work without difficulties of any kind on continuous upgrades of 6 per cent and must be able to travel from

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Moderately Priced

No. 114. Five-light candle fixture in Butte silver finish. 18 inch spread; 42 inches over all. Price \$32.50 complete.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Among the New York Galleries

Special from Monitor Bureau

DELIGHTFUL interlude in the season's modernity is the exhibition at the Young Galleries of Emma Clardi's Venetian paintings. Except for an occasional canvas from her hand, she has had no adequate American representation until now, although she has been a well-known figure in the big European exhibitions for the past 15 years. Her talent is two-fold in that she recreates the scenes of eighteenth century Italy with a particular aptness and yet turns to the Venice of today with equal assurance for pictorial material. She happily escapes the pitfalls and sterility that so often comes from dropping back into another epoch, and in peopling the gardens and terraces of the lovely old villas of the Veneto with the silken-clad beaux and belles of Longhi's day, she displays a predilection for old-worldliness that is too sprightly to be caught napping.

Some 20 canvases are on hand to round out the story of this Venetian-born artist, to show how excellently she keeps tradition and invention on friendly terms. The landscapes—such a term can be correctly applied to Venetian views—are low in key, almost like Guardi and Canaletto in this respect, yet they are lively and full of sunlight, authentic in tone and detail. Her technique is fluent and sufficiently varied in stroke to keep matters moving, and her color is so softly persuasive and harmonious, crossed with powdery echoes of half-faded compliments. The thickness of her paint somewhat tends to muffle the gentle gaiety of her themes, to veil the Watteau glint and sparkle that belongs to eighteenth-century moods and manners, but the surfacing process of time will tend to offset this limiting condition. Her glimpses of marble pools and fountains hidden away in shady bosquets and alleys of ancient yew, the porticoes and balustraded terraces of the fanciful summer retreats along the Brenta, and the little hills and groves that punctuate this countryside are enlivened with groups of animated figures in their old-world finery, duets, trios, and ensembles that hint at poetry, song, and romance. Her art is hushed yet gay, mellow yet alert, carrying on in its gentle way a great Venetian tradition of pictorial splendor and decoration as successfully as any of her contemporaries.

leanings toward modernism, mild perhaps and slightly tinged with orientalism, have until now been indecisive, swayed by the fashionable winds that sweep through the studios from time to time. Suddenly, however, the elements of his art have taken an intensive turn for the better and re-aligned themselves in very formidable formation. The "still life," so gallantly rescued from oblivion by the moderns, is where Mr. Dickinson finds his amplest outlet for the moment. Such simple matters as may be found in the vicinity of most any dining table—a chair, a bowl of fruit or flowers, a spread napkin, and the various odds and ends of feasting—are the resolute excuse offered, but the outcome soars above the mundane into the realm of pure decoration. Color, form, and clear, impulsive handling are the outstanding qualities in this recent canvases, interesting color and conclusive form put into rhythmic sequences, a fresh point of view put to the stimulating task of finding something new under the old conventions.

Moscow Players Photographed
Coinciding with the very last week of the Moscow Art Theater in the United States an exhibition of photographs of the members of this celebrated troupe by Francis Bruguiere is being held at his Fifty-Ninth Street studio. Mr. Bruguiere enjoys the special favor of these Muscovite artists and he has been accorded unusual opportunities in photographing them in their various roles. Some 70 portraits and group studies are convincing proof of the versatility and force of the Moscow players and of the sympathetic, skillful insight of the photographer. This collection of photographs has already been shown in Cleveland, Chicago, and Detroit, and has been presented by Mr. Bruguiere to the company for its museum in Moscow.

Interior Decoration
The art of interior decoration is well exemplified in the series of intimate interiors now on view at the Art Center. Five little rooms have been arranged in the large gallery by well-known New York decorators. Miss Gheen's library is of the Queen Anne period. Miss Sparks contributes a Colonial room with an historical wall paper for background. Miss Bowman is responsible for a striking modern breakfast room. Mrs. Torrance's French dining room is worked out in soft, pastel tones, and the Jacobean dining room by McBurney and Underwood is richly achieved in plaster walls, beamed ceiling and stone mantel. Appropriate furniture and silver complete each room and spring flowers add a softening touch. The exhibition continues through May 17 and offers many valuable ideas to homemakers.

Preston Dickinson
The Daniel Gallery has followed suit and gone the way of all galleries into the new Fifty-eighth Street zone. The initial exhibition has to do with recent canvases by Preston Dickinson, which are so far in advance of anything he ever painted before that the affair stands out as one of the season's genuine surprises. Mr. Dickinson's

A Five-Inch Shelf of Recent Books

Alcohol: Its Action on the Human Organism (London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1s.) first published in 1918, is now issued in an enlarged and revised form and is a veritable volume to anyone interested in fighting the drink evil. The committee considered alcohol from every point of view, and its action on every function of the human body. The effect of excessive use of alcohol is so obvious that its moderate use is the chief question for discussion. The conclusions are: (1) That the main action of alcohol is confined to the nervous system; (2) that the action of alcohol is narcotic and not stimulant; (3) that its use as a food is strictly limited; (4) that the use of alcohol as an aid to work is physiologically bad. All the members of the committee are eminent in the medical profession and there is no attempt to advocate prohibition.

My Book and Heart, by Corra Harris (Boston: New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$3.) tells the story of Mrs. Harris' childhood, girlhood, and marriage, leaves a hiatus in the period already covered in "The Circuit Rider's Wife," continues the record which centers around Lundy, her husband, and Faith, her daughter, as long as they needed her and then goes on to the now quiet days in her cabin in the mountains of Georgia. At first only a hack writer, seeking no literary fame, merely necessary funds, she tells how success came and continued. Her private rather than her public life here absorbs her interest, making of "My Book and Heart" as intimate and personal autobiography as could be imagined. Those who enjoy having every emotion analyzed and every possible effect traced out of every event, will be enthusiastic over this book. Those who demand that something of reserve, a few things left to the imagination, and even a certain dignity of expression will not entirely enjoy it. But Mrs. Harris is not writing for this latter class. Rather she is aiming to produce a human document for the multitude in this book, with its kindly, courageous, militant, humorous attitude toward life.

With Congress and Cabinet, by William C. Redfield (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co., \$3.) has been written more for the edification and entertainment of the author's friends, and that an exhaustive record of his work may be preserved, than for the enlightenment of the student of affairs. In it the author has given a more or less detailed account, chronologically, of his career as a business man and his sudden entry into politics, first as a member of the House of Representatives and later as a member of the Wilson Cabinet. Quite

wisely, perhaps, he refrains from dealing at length with the discussion of what are generally regarded as important affairs. To one interested in the administration of the Department of Commerce, of which he was long the titular head, there may be found some things to instruct and entertain.

Patriotism of the American Jew, by Samuel W. McCall (New York: Plymouth Press, \$2.50) is a persuasive brief in answer to the charge frequently made that the Jew can be loyal to no country and that he is lacking in capacity for patriotism. The author refrains from designating Henry Ford as the advocate whom he seeks to answer, but the challenge is unmistakable. A feature of the Department of Commerce, of which he was long the titular head, there may be found some things to instruct and entertain.

A Modern College and a Modern School, by A. Flexner (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co., \$3.) contains two interesting essays dealing with what appears to be a much-needed reform in the American educational system. The first is an appeal for a more definite aim in college education. The writer's contention is that, while we live in a highly organized world in which almost every individual must be active in some specialized form of service, the colleges tend to ignore this fact. The second essay is a plea for a comprehensive change in the school curriculum. In a modern school the writer would allow no subject which could not be shown to serve a purpose. It would confine its activities to what he classifies as the four main fields: natural science, industry, aesthetics and civics; it would establish contact with the life of the city by the use of museums, libraries, etc., and it would teach discipline "in the only way in which most minds can be effectively disciplined—by energizing them through the doing of real tasks."

A Child's Story of American Literature, by Algonquin Tassin and Arthur Bartlett Maurice (New York: The Macmillan Company, \$2.) makes the subject a continuous and interesting story inseparably associated with the history of the United States. That history is the background, which the authors have drawn with the simplicity, the sharpness, and the color of modern stage settings. Against this background the leading writers pass in the drama of a steadily progressing literature. The book is designed for the youth of late grammar and early high school age, but adults who have not made a special study of the subject will find the book both entertaining and instructive. The volume is well illustrated with pictures of characters and places.

Music News and Reviews

Glasgow Orpheus Choir Gives London Concerts
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 25.—The annual visits to London of the Glasgow Orpheus Society are events not to be missed. Conducted by Hugh Robertson, and numbering 100 voices, the choir is probably the finest of its kind in the Kingdom, and its two concerts in Queen's Hall on April 12 were attended by large, warm-hearted audiences, rightly enthusiastic over such wonderful singing.

The choir has fine tone quality, balance, a marvelous precision in pitch, and entire flexibility—the latter due partly to the fact that all the members sing by heart and look continuously at the conductor. But impressive as is the technical perfection of the choir, there is never anything mechanical about it. One feels it is the practical outcome of glowing ideals. To help and inspire others has been the dominant aim, and "the joy of the work has been in the going out and spreading the gospel."

At these London concerts the programs were devoted mainly to unaccompanied choral music, interspersed with songs excellently rendered by four soloists who stepped out from the ranks of the choir as and when required, the Scotch element being strongly to the fore in their choice. The afternoon program was prefaced by a tribute to Sir Charles Stanford, his part song "Heracles" sung with the greatest tenderness and refinement by the choir. For the rest the choral works embraced a great variety of types and periods from the splendid simplicity of folk songs and Scottish Psalms to such things as the ballet-madrigal "My Bonnie Lass" by Morley, a motet by Bachmannoff, choral songs by Elgar and Bantock, and Rutland Boughton's "Faery Chorus" from "The Immortal Hour."

This latter was so perfectly sung that one listened utterly amazed at the cleanness of the vocal lines, the absolute precision of speedy rhythms, and the imaginative tone gradations. Mere southern listeners would have been glad to get rather more of this type of music than was given in the program, but after all the Scottish folk have a good right to hear and be proud of their national songs, and southerners are very content to listen to such lovely things as "The Snow-Maiden" by R. Vaughan Williams, and the Hebridean "Sea Sorrow" in the choral arrangement by Bantock.

The program stretched to generous lengths. It was as nothing compared to the whole day program of the choir itself. These hardy chorallists arrived from Glasgow in the morning, were entertained by the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street, sang there before the Duke and Duchess of York, gave a concert at Queen's Hall in the afternoon, were entertained by the National Liberal Club and sang there, gave another big concert at Queen's Hall in the evening and entertained afterwards themselves at the Euston Hotel a gathering of prominent musicians. M. M. S.

Cincinnati Orchestra Concludes Its Season
CINCINNATI, May 7 (Special Correspondence).—The closing concerts for this season of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor, drew two capacity audiences, May 2 affair during the season, from the second concert on, there appeared a slip in the program books on which patrons were asked to write the names of their two favorite compositions. The result was the choice of Tschickowsky's "Pathétique" and Beethoven's Fifth symphonies.

A few impressions of what Mr. Reiner has done during the past season came to this reviewer as he sat well back in the house during the afternoon concert. First of all, Mr.

Art in Los Angeles

Los Angeles, May 1
Special Correspondence
THE Fifth Exhibition of Painters and Sculptors of Southern California, now going on at the Los Angeles Museum, has created unusual interest. This is due partly to the quality of the work which, in turn, has been affected by several large prizes offered, and in large measure to an awakened interest in art that is being shown not only by the women's clubs but, what is more encouraging, by the organized commercial interests of the city.

Three prizes are regularly offered in this annual show: the William Preston Harrison prize for the best work of art in any medium, the prize for best figure work offered by the Federated Women's Clubs of the South, and the Mrs. Henry Huntington prize offered to the artist who has not previously received a prize in a museum exhibit.

In addition to these the women's clubs throughout the southern part of the State are, through the efforts of Kathryn Leighton, district art chairman, collecting a fund of \$1000 with which to purchase one of five paintings which have been selected by a jury from this exhibition.

The 60 pictures shown are all typically of the southwest, showing in their composition the gardens and shore lines, the mountains of the north and the Spanish note of the south. The five paintings chosen to compete for the honor of being chosen by the women's clubs were "Yosemite," by Benjamin Chambers Brown; "When Evening Comes," by Fremont Ellis; "The Hudson, Midwinter," by Edgar Keller; "Monarch of the Malibu," by Hanson Puthuff; and "Opal Surf," by Jack Wilkinson Smith.

"Yosemite," by Benjamin Brown, is one of the finest this conservative and experienced artist has ever done. It shows the valley snow covered, the cold green of the river in the foreground and the warm glow of a California sun on the towering rocks above. "When Evening Comes," by Fremont Ellis of Santa Fe, is the most compelling canvas shown—rich glowing color in the forest foreground and a sunlight that is uplifting, on the higher slopes.

Benjamin Brown's "Yosemite" was awarded the William Preston Harrison prize for the best work of art in the exhibition. Fremont Ellis received the Mrs. Henry Huntington prize and Luvina Ysekale the prize offered by the Southern Federated Women's Clubs for the best figure painting. Honorable mention in sculpture was given the work of Andrew Burman for his portrait of Mrs. Maria Verdugo.

The 18 artists whose paintings were chosen to represent the Los Angeles Museum in the exhibition of western painters which goes on in May and later on circuit, are: Franz Bischoff, Benjamin Brown, Alison Clark, Helena Dunlap, Fremont Ellis, Clyde Forsythe, John Frost, Edgar Keller, Jean Mannheim, Hanson Puthuff, John Rich, Joseph Sacks, Roscoe Shrader, Jack Smith, Edouard Ysekale, William Wendt, and Karl Yens. Robert Vonnoh was chairman of the jury of selection.

Aaron Kilpatrick, who has been painting and exhibiting in and about Los Angeles for 15 years, has been holding his first one-man show at the Biltmore. The 31 canvases represent a year of work and faithfully record the seasons in color and atmosphere. Few painters are as sincere in showing his paintings and bronzes of cowboy life and Clyde Forsythe had his first one-man show of his powerful and impressive paintings of the desert of the southwest.

AMUSEMENTS
NEW YORK
LONGACRE Theatre, 45th St., Eves. 8:30
JULIA SANDERSON
in the Musical "MOONLIGHT"
SECOND YEAR ON BROADWAY
7th Heaven
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.
Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

Little Theater Tournament

New York, May 9
BELASCO THEATER, week beginning May 5, 1924, the Second Annual Little Theater Tournament. Wednesday evening, May 7, the Stockbridge Stocks of Manhattan present "The Poor" by John Merrick Yorke. The cast:

The Undertaker's Young Man
Geo. B. Jenkins Jr.
Rag Picker.....Dorothy Stockbridge
Annie.....Jane Gaea
Maggie.....Emma Miazza
Tracy.....Sallie Walton
Tracy's Girl Friend.....Helen Lieder
Fat.....Phillip Welch
Mamie.....Eleanor Hume
Louise Lieder.....Kemp Wyatt McCall
The Fruit Peddler.....Raymond Seymour
Kid Lewis.....Louis Quince
Pop Slacey.....Robert Lane
Girl.....Alice Harrison
Janetress.....Hilda Klemme
Officer O'Clarity.....Godfrey Irwin

Adelphi College Dramatic Association of Brooklyn, present "Op-O-Me-Thumb," a comedy by Frederick Fenn and Richard Pryce; the play directed by J. Harry Irvine. The cast:

Madame Jeanne Marie Napoleon de
Dorothy Stockbridge
Clem (Mrs.) Galloway.....William Libman
Rose Jordan.....Edith Campbell
Celeste.....Edith Campbell
Amanda Atkinson.....Frances Patton
Horace Greensmith.....John A. David

The Little Theater of Dallas, Texas, presents "Judge Lynch" by William R. Rogers Jr., the play directed by Oliver Hinsdell, the scenery designed by Olin Travis. The cast:

Mrs. Joplin.....Julia Hogan
Ellis, her daughter-in-law.....Louisa Bond
Stranger.....Joe Peel
Sod Joplin, Ellis's husband.....Louis Quince
Whatever will be the result of the week as a whole, this Little Theater Tournament justified itself with the bill offered on the evening of May 7. There had been a conviction that this activity, managed by Walter Hartwig, under the auspices of the New York Drama League, would in time prove to be of no little importance to the world of the theater, but the price of its worth seemed just a little further off.

The bill of three one-act plays presented Wednesday unfolded a series of pleasant surprises. The rise of the curtain on the first play disclosed atmosphere in scene and character drawing which was sustained throughout with fine fidelity. The second play, although much too long and played at too slow a tempo, showed a group of remarkably clever young character actors from the Adelphi College Dramatic Association of Brooklyn.

The climax of the evening, however, was the presentation by the Little Theater of Dallas, Texas, of "Judge Lynch," a one-act play by William R. Rogers, Jr. It is difficult to write with

AMUSEMENTS
PITTSFIELD, MASS.
WEEK OF MAY 12TH
HARRY BOND
AND HIS ASSOCIATE
UNION SQUARE PLAYERS
in "THE MAN FROM HOME"

AMUSEMENTS
NEW YORK
LYRIC Theatre, 42 St., W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:30
ALL STAR CAST in LEAH KLESCHNA
GOOD SEATS NERVOUS WRECK
SAM HARRIS Theatre, 42 St., Eves. 8:15
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
with OTTO KRUGER and JUNE WALKER

AMUSEMENTS
NEW YORK
RITZ Theatre, 48th St., Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
WEST 48th St. Eves. 8:30
Weds. and Sat. 2:30
Broadhurst 44th W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30
Mats. Thursday & Saturday 2:30
Beggar on Horseback with Roland Young
EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40 St., Eves. 8:20
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
BERNARD SHAW'S Saint Joan
Moves to Garrick, Mon., May 12
BIJOU Theatre, 45 St., W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:30
The Goose HANGS HIGH
With Norman Trevor
"My Beach has done a fine thing in writing this play and James Forbes has directed it in a way which is very near perfection."
F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.
STEWART & FRENCH OFFER
TWO CLEAN COMEDY HITS
"Meet the Wife" With MARY BOLAND
"Priceless Comedy"—Alon Dale, American Theatre, 45th St., Eves. 8:30, Sat. 2:30
K. L. A. Y. H. O. U. S. E.
48th St., E. of B'way, Eves. 8:30, Sat. 2:30
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday at 2:30
The Show-Off
By GEORGE KELLY
"Best of all American comedies."
Haywood Brown, World

Los Angeles Play Premiers

LOS ANGELES, May 3 (Staff Correspondence).—A number of premier performances are scheduled at the Grand Avenue Theatre during the coming season under the direction of Arthur Freed and Morgan Wallace. Their first offering, "The Invisible Husband," a gem of a play, staged in almost flawless manner, directed by Mr. Hinsdell and acted in a way that calls for nothing but unconditional admiration and praise.

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AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON
ST. JAMES
BOSTON STOCK COMPANY
in John Golden's New England Romance
"THANK YOU"
Eves. at 8:10, Mats. at 2:30
COPLEY
Telephone Back Bay 0701
Seats Down Town at 10c
Films: "The Devil's Disciple"
Jordan's and White's

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

A Musical Anthology

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, April 17

IT is a commonplace that the musician, like all artists, gets his results by intuitive rather than analytical processes. He often does things without knowing very precisely how or even why—and the latter uncertainty is sometimes shared by us all.

We may analyze to shreds a composer, a school, or a movement, but if we desire to seize their true character, their essence and uniqueness, we have to place ourselves in them, instead of looking at them from outside points of view—to have, in a word, the intuition instead of making the analysis. And in this way critics can avoid the risk described in James Thomas Fields' little parable:

Just then, with a wink and a sly, normal lurch, The owl very gravely got down from his perch, Walked round and regarded his fault-finding critic (Who thought he was stuffed) with a glance analytic.

Those who have been around an art gallery with a painter—be it, of course, be selected with care—know how illuminating this experience can be. With a vision stronger than our own we get glimpses which are more to us, we feel, than a thousand columns of conventional, stereotyped art criticism. And when, like Wagner and Debussy, composers get down from their creative perch to take a turn at critical exposition, our interest is given before they ask for it.

Practice and Theory

The name of the distinguished Italian composer, Alfredo Casella, on the cover of "The Evolution of Music" (London: J. & W. Chester, 7s. 6d. net) was a sufficient reason for opening this book eagerly; and by a happy chance, the following sentence was the first to meet the eye of the present writer: "Practice is, in this case, stronger than theory, and artistic instinct proves, as it invariably does, more infallible than mechanical reasoning." Although in its context concerned only with the tempered scale of the piano and the difference between sharps and flats when played on a stringed instrument, this sentence epitomizes a moral that is forced home on practically every page.

In the preface Casella tells us that the aim of his book is to trace the gradual formation and development, during the slow course of centuries, of the principal elements of modern music. "It is certain," he says, "that no human mind could claim to an even approximate reconstruction of the majestic and incalculable profession of a millennium of human effort, but it seemed to me that the aim already referred to, namely, to concentrate within a limited scope a synthetic and, so to speak, 'cinematographic' survey of the vast evolution that has led us from primitive, rugged medieval polyphony to the unstrained art of today, might perhaps be realized by a judicious and chronological choice of certain short musical examples rather than by so many pages of more or less theoretical text." He has based his "anthology" upon the technical formula of the perfect cadence, i. e., the traditional "full close" obtained by the progression from the dominant to the tonic. And before taking the reader round his musical gallery of 100 "perfect cadences" from the fourteenth century to the present day, Casella discusses, in a short essay, on the nature and origin of "modern" music.

Sound and Rhythm

Those who believe, as somebody once said, that Nietzsche, Van Gogh, Matisse, Stravinsky, Schönberg, and other willful and wrong-headed men were the prime movers of the war and that their "lawlessness" is largely responsible for the present world unrest, ought to study Casella's analysis. Musical "Bolshevism" among whom, by the way, Casella is regarded as a ring-leader—have obviously such a profound respect and even affection for laws, that they are always trying to discover new ones or make new applications of old ones.

Some readers will regret that rhythm gets almost as little consideration as it does in many modern works. But the author expressly says that he desires above all to remain on strictly and essentially "musical" ground and consequently deals exclusively with problems of "sound." His statement that rhythm is of an abso-

lutely extra-musical nature, that it leads a kind of independent existence in musical economics—being but the dynamism of musical art in its raw and potential state—and that it is an element of mechanical and mathematical origin—raises questions which would require too much space for discussion here. As would also the theory that harmonic simultaneity and

duration are mutually incompatible notions.

Interesting as this analytical essay is, one prefers the composer to the philosopher—the artist-craftsman, standing at our elbow, comments on each of his carefully chosen illustrations, and points out to us their meaning and significance. We leave him with a feeling of wonder at the steady, orderly growth which has flowered into the beauty—rich, strange, and various—of modern musical art. Here is a plentiful harvest of intuitive vision.

The Problem of Franz Schreker

By PAUL SCHWERS

Berlin, April 10

IT WAS in 1912 that a new name in the sphere of opera composition spread abroad in German musical circles. The first performance of Franz Schreker's opera "Der ferne Klang" (The Distant Sound), took place at the Frankfurt Opera House, several larger stages, such as Leipzig and Hamburg, following up later on.

People spoke of a "new man," destined to point out new paths for the German opera after Wagner, a poet-composer, who had devoted himself to the composition of operas, a man with a keen perception for scenic ef-

fect, and capable of writing a music drama, the very person to bring about a compromise between the disciples of Wagner and the followers of Puccini. However, before this new opera could make its way across the German frontiers the great war broke out, and the matter remained for the time being solely a German problem.



Franz Schreker

Schreker's course of development was rather romantic. He was born in 1878 of German parents in Monaco, his father being a photographer. After traveling about for some years in the south of Europe, the family finally settled in Vienna, where the son received musical training in a musical academy of one of the suburbs, earning his livelihood at the same time as a teacher of music.

After a time his talent was discovered and he entered the Vienna Conservatory, a patroness of art, the Princess Alexandrine Windisch-Grätz paying the school fees for him. What was the reason for this sudden enthusiasm for the new opera composer? To begin with, there was a man who, renouncing the melodic asceticism of the post-Wagnerian school, and not influenced by Puccini, seemed to unite all the modern attainments of harmony, polyphonic orchestration, etc., with melodic invention and splendor of tone. Though lacking in purity of style, such musical exuberance was welcomed as some-

thing, that is to say, his mode of composing is not that of the old school, which sets into music scenic actions previously designed. According to his assertion, it is a musical revelation that impels him to devise a plot for the purpose of interpreting these visionary strains, which plot, vice versa, is meant to impart a meaning to the strains by which it was called forth.

Things, however, assume a somewhat different aspect when we come to examine these strains more closely. We may be ready, as most critics were, to overlook the somewhat superficial effectiveness of his dramatic poetry, but the music, in spite of the novelty of its construction, proves to be a mixture of various styles, barely disguised by a brilliant orchestration. Thus we observe a special liking for tone-coloring of a showy, dazzling character that often annuls musical depth of feeling altogether. These two features—symbolism on the one hand, and a revelry in tone-coloring on the other—are the weak points in Schreker's works and set forth their ambiguous character.

Schreker's second opera, "Das Spielwerk und die Prinzessin," is "sickled" over the pale cast of thought, and what with the vague, impotent style of the music, it could not fail to fall flat.

The third opera, "Die Gezeichneten," shows an upward tendency again, striving after more distinct outlines, though a lack of uniformity is still observable—an orchestration reveling in sensuous strains, considerable dramatic force, a mixture of all kinds of styles—conveying an impression of indecision. All in all, a monetary success, but not a warrant for vitality. An impression of longer duration was given by the performance of "Der Schatzgräber" in January, 1920. A most effective piece, with picturesque scenes, a symbolical plot, strong emotion, and on the whole a more dramatic impulse and greater concentration than in Schreker's earlier works. Nevertheless, we cannot forego criticizing the heterogeneous character of the music, which mixes up melodic phrases in the style of Puccini and the modern French school with dramatic dictation and orchestral effects after the manner of Wagner and Strauss. Yet the impressive dramatic force as well as the striking melodic invention will no doubt give this opera a lease of life outlasting that of his other works, though, even here, public interest is already beginning to flag, now that the novelty is past.

The performance of Schreker's latest work, "Irrlohe," has justified the doubts expressed, and critics openly speak of it as a catastrophe. Here Schreker's lack of creative power, the showy and double-faced character of his music, become sadly apparent, and the composer does not leave much to hope for. This seems to solve the "Schreker problem" in a negative sense, and the musical world would thus once more be deprived of "great expectations." Let us, however, hope that Schreker himself has yet another word to say in the matter.

Rudolph Ganz as an Orchestral Leader

By ELMORE R. CONDON

St. Louis, Mo., May 1

THREE years ago Rudolph Ganz, a highly trained pianist, was not a trained orchestral conductor. Nevertheless, lack of directing experience did not deter him from competing with trained conductors for the leadership of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, which at that time was without a leader. Sheer musicianship and fine interpretive gift won for him the position.

On his first regular program he gave the fifth symphony of Tchaikovsky and some Wagner numbers, a somewhat ambitious beginning. It was very evident that he lacked technique of the baton, in spite of which his handling of the orchestra was excellent; it was obvious that he understood his music, and had his own ideas about getting it out of the orchestra. He had vision, and in the three years of his conductorship he has acquired an adequate amount of technique; but, happily, vision instead of technique is still in the ascendant.

From the player's point of view, Mr. Ganz does not use his baton well. His beat is generally perpendicular; his side or horizontal motion is for the most part indefinite. His rhythmic indications are frequently indeterminate to the audience; matter, however, of small moment. He cares little for the grace, the mere tour and contour of gesturing. It is to his credit that he is indifferent to the pictorial aspect of conducting. He is concerned only with the musical idea. He is signally an interpretive artist.

Technician and Interpreter

But many orchestral players do not distinguish between the mere technician and the interpreter; they are inclined to judge a conductor by his use of the baton. And furthermore, they will tell you that pianists do not make good conductors; that to be a discriminating orchestral leader a man must have sat in an orchestra. It is useless to recall to them Liszt, perhaps the greatest of pianists, was an accomplished conductor; that Wagner and Berlioz, who were not orchestral players, were admirable conductors; that Mendelssohn, Hans von Bülow, and many another down to Richard Strauss of today have been pianist-conductors of a high order.

Orchestral players will attempt their rebuttal by naming Spohr, Nikisch, Theodore Thomas, Campanini and a host of others. They will insist that the leader who has played in an orchestra better understands his men and the exactions of the orchestra.

And, in a degree, this is true; but the successful conductor, whether pianist or violinist or neither, must first of all be endowed with a highly developed conceptive faculty. What greatly counts is his ability to read profoundly, clearly, beautifully and to lead as he has read. Mere beating of time is nothing; the measure-letter conveys very little to his audience. An instance of this came to the writer's notice some time ago at an afternoon concert played by one of the great orchestras of the United States. The conductor, an impeccable technician, was an example of extreme literalism. His tempi were fast and a host of others. They will insist that the leader who has played in an orchestra better understands his men and the exactions of the orchestra.

The Gift of Vision

Mr. Ganz, himself a man of unbounded enthusiasm, has this rare gift of vision. He is in love with his work. His audiences take him seriously, and lead as he has read. Mere beating of time is nothing; the measure-letter conveys very little to his audience. An instance of this came to the writer's notice some time ago at an afternoon concert played by one of the great orchestras of the United States. The conductor, an impeccable technician, was an example of extreme literalism. His tempi were fast and a host of others. They will insist that the leader who has played in an orchestra better understands his men and the exactions of the orchestra.

He is an indefatigable worker. Every phrase must be polished; every melodic outline, no matter how overlaid with orchestral substance, must be discoverable to the auditor; color instruments must only exactly heighten the picture; the orchestra must even speak with eloquence. Obviously his own mastery of his programs is complete. At rehearsals he is continually interrupting the orchestra to explain to the players meanings that are hidden to them. An E flat in the French horns must be emphasized because it constitutes an emotional effect; a certain tonic chord must be articulated in such manner that it will glow with dramatic fervor, and so on. The rehearsals are rich in instruction for his men. He never irritates his men with sarcasm, nor does he discourage and unnerve them with abuse. He is always courteous and genial with them. The men are devoted to him.

He continually studies his public. It is said that after beginning to rehearse a piece somewhat more modern than "Stravinsky," he laid it aside, saying, in

substance, "Our people are not ready for this; it will have to wait."

He is reaching the masses with his Sunday popular concerts, each one of which is an opportunity for him to present works of the highest character. And the public regard him highly, not only as a musician, but personally. He is popular and successful because he is in love with his work.

Now that he is beginning his second term of three years with the St. Louis orchestra and has at his command a body of players of quite the first class, his best work should be forthcoming. However, that may be, he has already fulfilled his promise.



M. Zeitlin

Mme. Kuyper Plans Women's Orchestra

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, April 24

MME. ELISABETH KUYPER, the composer and conductor, having crossed the ocean from Holland and established herself on Manhattan Island, as close as possible to the edge of the North River, impresses me as choosing an appropriate abiding-place. And I told her so the other day when I called on her at her apartment. She, in turn, owned up to entertaining, as a Dutch woman, an historic predilection for the banks of the Hudson.

Mme. Kuyper has settled in New York, with intent to establish an orchestra, the members of which shall be principally women. What an undertaking! And yet, I, for one, cannot imagine anything more feasible. Some years ago, Mrs. Anton Witke announced a scheme she had devised for instituting an orchestra in Boston, with herself as conductor. But her players were to be men. Mme. Kuyper grants that she must rely upon men for certain positions in the wood and brass sections of her orchestra, but she counts on a complete corps of women. I understand her to say, for the strings. She said:

"I got together an orchestra of women in Berlin before the war, and I have assembled one in London since the war. I conducted these groups, presenting music of classic and modern schools. I interpreted with them Beethoven symphonies, Wagnerian numbers, and other works of the regular repertoire. I want to do the same thing here."

"Which," asked I, "had you rather do, conduct or compose?"

"I intend," replied she, "both to conduct and compose. Whereupon she handed me the full score, in manuscript, of her cantata, 'Song of the Soul,' for women's chorus and orchestra; and as I turned it to the afternoon light to read, she sat down at her piano and began to play. Conservative music, fluent in melodic line and rich in harmonic color. Yes, I feel certain that Mme. Kuyper can conduct, and I am convinced that she ought to compose.

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The Leaderless Orchestra Progresses Under Direction

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Moscow, March 19

RUSSIA as a whole has returned to capitalist methods of production; and most enterprises are conducted on a strict profit-and-loss basis. However, the ideal of co-operation, at least in art, still finds expression in the Moscow "First Ensemble," or, as it is more generally

making financial ends meet, rests upon his shoulders. However, the writer succeeded in buttonholing him for a few minutes in the crowded rehearsal-room of the conservatory immediately after the rendition of a brilliant all-Tchaikovsky program.

"We feel that our co-operative form of organization offers distinct advantages, from the musical viewpoint," said Mr. Zeitlin. "It is a stimulus to the creative artistic purpose when we feel that we are working out our own interpretations of the great masters instead of being obliged to follow blindly the directions of a single leader. Every member of our organization feels free during rehearsals to state his own idea about the interpretation of certain passages. This interchange of ideas, we feel, serves as a constant freshening and improving influence upon our playing."

Materially the orchestra has had a hard row to hoe. Russia has not recovered sufficiently to maintain privately endowed orchestras, and the Government limits its musical subsidies to the State Opera House. Under these conditions the orchestra is entirely dependent for support upon its own earnings; and these usually only permit the distribution of a few dollars every week to each member. This means that the musicians must find additional means of support. Some of them play in motion picture houses; others play also in the orchestra of the State Opera House.

For a time the path of the Leaderless Orchestra was made still more difficult by the management of the State Opera House, which interfered with their work by arranging concerts on conflicting dates. This was a very serious handicap, because the number of qualified drummers and players of bass instruments in Moscow is very small, and the Leaderless Orchestra was accustomed to rely on members of the State Opera House Orchestra for auxiliary strengthening in these departments.

Now, however, the skies have cleared, so far as relations between the two organizations are concerned. As a proof of reconciliation the two orchestras combined to give a gala concert in the Conservatory Auditorium a few days ago. The program included such spirited compositions as Grieg's "Sigurd," Jorsalfar's suite, Tchaikovsky's "1812," Caprice, Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyrs," and Glazounoff's "Triumphal" Overture. The proceeds of this concert were devoted to festivities in which members of both organizations participated.

To anyone who knows the extraordinary Russian capacity for carrying on with no visible means of support it must seem likely that the Leaderless Orchestra will continue. It would be a really serious blow to the musical life of Moscow if its work should be interrupted, for, aside from the educational value of the experiment in co-operative musicianship, the orchestra gives admirable renditions of excellent programs. The scope of its repertoire is wide. A short time ago it gave an all-Russian program, consisting of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade" and Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony. Next week it is giving a French program, which includes works by Debussy, Ravel and Berlioz. On the whole it devotes less attention than some of the other Russian musical organizations to the extreme modernist composers, and makes up its program with a view to the broad music-loving public rather than to small aesthetic cliques.

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The Welsh National Eisteddfod

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, April 14

THE National Eisteddfod of Wales is at present at a very interesting and perhaps critical stage of its development. To be more precise, it is gradually becoming more of an intellectual institution and less of a mere outlet for emotionalism and sentimentality. The process is disturbing those who cling to tradition. They like to see the Eisteddfod remaining what it was. But those who regard the Eisteddfod, in its ideal state at any rate, as representative of Wales at its best in national sentiment, art, music, drama, cannot see how that representative character—the most vital thing about the Eisteddfod—can be retained if, while Wales, with other countries, moves, the Eisteddfod stands still.

At the moment, the more intellectual character which the Eisteddfod is adopting is exemplified by the keen controversy between two schools of musical thought. On the one side are those who seek to exclude foreign influences, which, they say, have retarded the development of native music, and demand the intensive concentration of the Eisteddfod's energies on the work of Welsh composers.

On the other side the protagonists argue, with equal insistence, that what the Eisteddfod needs, in greater measure today than ever, is a liberating, broadening contact with the best music of other countries; that exclusiveness will mean stultification; that

Wales, while having much to teach, has more to learn.

Sir Walford Davies, the director of music under the University of Wales, may be regarded as the leading influence on the latter side, whereas men like Dr. Vaughan Thomas, and Mr. Leigh Henry, the critic, who has been characteristically outspoken in his demand that Wales should free herself from domination of foreign idioms and art-forms, are among the most prominent in the "native" camp. The Pontypool program suggests that the activities of the pro-Welsh school have borne fruit rather rapidly, although in many respects it seems reasonably catholic in its representation of types of music.

It must be said, as a fact—for one is not arguing either case—that the Welsh school does not lack for practical illustrations of brilliant work by Welsh composers. It is asserted that the recent opera composed by Dr. D. J. de Lloyd is the finest thing modern Wales has produced. Men like Dr. Vaughan Thomas, Mr. E. T. Davies, Mr. J. Owen Jones, and a growing number of even younger musicians, are also doing excellent work to remove the reproach that Wales sings but does not create.

It is good that the Eisteddfod should create controversy. Apathy and indifference are the dangers, not criticism and dissatisfaction. It would be a national calamity if the Eisteddfod degenerated into a "sentimental holiday."

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WESTCHESTER COUNTY FINANCING

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REDUCTION IN CRUDE OIL PRICES

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 10—A cut of 25 cents a barrel in the price of nine grades of crude oil was announced by the principal purchasing agencies today. Overproduction, it was said, caused the drop.

DALLAS, Tex., May 10—Cuts of from 15 to 25 cents a barrel on crude oil, depending on the grade, announced by the Magnolia Petroleum Company, are in effect today in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

TULSA, Okla., May 10—One of the largest independents, operating in the Midcontinent and Texas fields, is not in harmony with the cut in crude, inaugurated by Magnolia Petroleum Company, and officials state that their company will not follow in the cut unless the reduction in crude oil prices becomes general.

DIVIDENDS

Phoenix Hosiery declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the first and second preferred stocks, payable June 1 to stock of record May 17.
American Power & Light declared a dividend of 2 per cent in stock and the regular quarterly cash dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on common, payable June 2 to stock of record May 20.
Atlantic Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common stock, payable June 16 to stock of record May 21.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

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Demand	4.37 1/2	4.38 1/2	4.8648
Cables	4.37 1/2	4.38 1/2	4.8648
French francs	.0663	.0664	.132
Belgian francs	.0489	.0494	.193
Swiss francs	.1777	.1776	.193
Holland	.0445 1/2	.0446	.132
Life	.3738	.3737	.402
Denmark	.1400	.1398	.268
Norway	.1400	.1398	.268
Sweden	.1400	.1398	.268
Spain	.1384	.1376	.193
Portugal	.0310	.0310	1.08
Austria	.0144	.0144	.2026
Argentina	.3300	.3287 1/2	.4243
Brazil	.1125	.112	
Yokohama	.0124	.0124	.193
Poland	.0012	.0011 1/2	.238
Hungary	.012	.0124	.203
Jugoslavia	.0124	.0124	.193
Finland	.0309	.0253	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0293 1/2	.0293 1/2	.2026
Rumania	.7083	.7075	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5213	.5213	.78
Bombay	.4000	.4010	.4984
Uruguay	.7812	.7812	1.0342
Chile	.1120	.1120	.385
Pern	.412	.412	4.8855

†Per thousand. *Per million.

-Yr. 1924 - Div.										-Yr. 1924 - Div.										-Yr. 1924 - Div.										-Yr. 1924 - Div.									
High	Low	Company	\$Tales	High	Low	Last Change	High	Low	Last Change	High	Low	Last Change	High	Low	Last Change	High	Low	Last Change	High	Low	Last Change	High	Low	Last Change	High	Low	Last Change	High	Low	Last Change									
6 1/2	4 1/2	Seneca Copper	1500	90	80	10	108	101 1/2	7	98	101 1/2	7	98	101 1/2	7	98	101 1/2	7	98	101 1/2	7	98	101 1/2	7	98	101 1/2	7	98	101 1/2										
20 1/2	16 1/2	Shattuck-Arizona	1900	10 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	25	1	4 1/2	25	1	4 1/2	25	1	4 1/2	25	1	4 1/2	25	1	4 1/2	25	1	4 1/2	25	1	4 1/2											
95	91 1/2	Shell Oil Co.	9200	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	9 1/2	63	4	9 1/2	63	4	9 1/2	63	4	9 1/2	63	4	9 1/2	63	4	9 1/2	63	4	9 1/2	63	4	9 1/2											
25 1/2	22	Simmons	2900	96 1/2	94	94	1 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/2	1 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/2	1 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/2	1 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/2	1 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/2	1 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/2	1 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/2	1 1/2											
14 1/2	10 1/2	Stimms Pot.	14000	14 1/2	13	13 1/2	1 1/2	109	95 1/2	4 1/2	109	95 1/2	4 1/2	109	95 1/2	4 1/2	109	95 1/2	4 1/2	109	95 1/2	4 1/2	109	95 1/2	4 1/2	109	95 1/2	4 1/2											
27 1/2	18 1/2	Sinclair Oil	83700	200	18 1/2	18 1/2	1 1/2	120 1/2	118 1/2	2	120 1/2	118 1/2	2	120 1/2	118 1/2	2	120 1/2	118 1/2	2	120 1/2	118 1/2	2	120 1/2	118 1/2	2	120 1/2	118 1/2	2											
90	77	Sinclair Oil pf.	1100	83 1/2	77	75	2 1/2	63	64	4	63	64	4	63	64	4	63	64	4	63	64	4	63	64	4	63	64	4											
16 1/2	10 1/2	Shelly Oil	8400	23 1/2	20	20	3 1/2	90 1/2	82 1/2	8	90 1/2	82 1/2	8	90 1/2	82 1/2	8	90 1/2	82 1/2	8	90 1/2	82 1/2	8	90 1/2	82 1/2	8	90 1/2	82 1/2	8											
28	20	Sloss Shaft St.	800	56 1/2	56	56	1 1/2	10 1/2	14	3 1/2	10 1/2	14	3 1/2	10 1/2	14	3 1/2	10 1/2	14	3 1/2	10 1/2	14	3 1/2	10 1/2	14	3 1/2	10 1/2	14	3 1/2											
15 1/2	67	South P R Sng.	900	56	75 1/2	75 1/2	4 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	2	43 1/2	41 1/2	2	43 1/2	41 1/2	2	43 1/2	41 1/2	2	43 1/2	41 1/2	2	43 1/2	41 1/2	2	43 1/2	41 1/2	2											
110 1/2	100	South P R Sng. pf.	100	105	105	0	2 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	1	33 1/2	32 1/2	1	33 1/2	32 1/2	1	33 1/2	32 1/2	1	33 1/2	32 1/2	1	33 1/2	32 1/2	1	33 1/2	32 1/2	1											
92 1/2	85 1/2	Southern Pacific	20400	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	1 1/2	30 1/2	28 1/2	2	30 1/2	28 1/2	2	30 1/2	28 1/2	2	30 1/2	28 1/2	2	30 1/2	28 1/2	2	30 1/2	28 1/2	2	30 1/2	28 1/2	2											
55 1/2	38 1/2	Southern Ry.	15600	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	1 1/2	80	60 1/2	19 1/2	80	60 1/2	19 1/2	80	60 1/2	19 1/2	80	60 1/2	19 1/2	80	60 1/2	19 1/2	80	60 1/2	19 1/2	80	60 1/2	19 1/2											
28	40 1/2	Southern Ry. pf.	1300	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	0	17 1/2	10 1/2	7	17 1/2	10 1/2	7	17 1/2	10 1/2	7	17 1/2	10 1/2	7	17 1/2	10 1/2	7	17 1/2	10 1/2	7	17 1/2	10 1/2	7											
68 1/2	57 1/2	Spicer Co.	900	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	0	17 1/2	10 1/2	7	17 1/2	10 1/2	7	17 1/2	10 1/2	7	17 1/2	10 1/2	7	17 1/2	10 1/2	7	17 1/2	10 1/2	7	17 1/2	10 1/2	7											
68 1/2	57 1/2	Standard Oil Cal.	16200	50 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	2 1/2	47 1/2	34	13 1/2	47 1/2	34	13 1/2	47 1/2	34	13 1/2	47 1/2	34	13 1/2	47 1/2	34	13 1/2	47 1/2	34	13 1/2	47 1/2	34	13 1/2											
42 1/2	32 1/2	Standard Oil Ind.	1300	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0	17 1/2	10 1/2	7	17 1/2	10 1/2	7	17 1/2	10 1/2	7	17 1/2	10 1/2	7	17 1/2	10 1/2	7	17 1/2	10 1/2	7	17 1/2	10 1/2	7											
100 1/2	62 1/2	Standard Oil N. J. pf.	500	118 1/2	118	118 1/2	0	16 1/2	14	2 1/2	16 1/2	14	2 1/2	16 1/2	14	2 1/2	16 1/2	14	2 1/2	16 1/2	14	2 1/2	16 1/2	14	2 1/2	16 1/2	14	2 1/2											
84 1/2	57	Stearns-Warner	12400	67 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	5	19 1/2	14 1/2	5	19 1/2	14 1/2	5	19 1/2	14 1/2	5	19 1/2	14 1/2	5	19 1/2	14 1/2	5	19 1/2	14 1/2	5	19 1/2	14 1/2	5											
103 1/2	80 1/2	Stromberg	100600	84 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	2 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	11 1/2	11 1/2	0											
38	32 1/2	Studebaker w.	900	34 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	2 1/2	11 1/2	8 1/2	3	11 1/2	8 1/2	3	11 1/2	8 1/2	3	11 1/2	8 1/2	3	11 1/2	8 1/2	3	11 1/2	8 1/2	3	11 1/2	8 1/2	3											
12 1/2	7	Sub Boat	12000	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0	19 1/2	14 1/2	5	19 1/2	14 1/2	5	19 1/2	14 1/2	5	19 1/2	14 1/2	5	19 1/2	14 1/2	5	19 1/2	14 1/2	5	19 1/2	14 1/2	5											
9 1/2	8 1/2	Superior Oil	7500	41 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	2 1/2	63 1/2	58 1/2	5	63 1/2	58 1/2	5	63 1/2	58 1/2	5	63 1/2	58 1/2	5	63 1/2	58 1/2	5	63 1/2	58 1/2	5	63 1/2	58 1/2	5											
8 1/2	7 1/2	Tenn-Cor & Chem	700	60	59	59	1 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	1	11 1/2	10 1/2	1	11 1/2	10 1/2	1	11 1/2	10 1/2	1	11 1/2	10 1/2	1	11 1/2	10 1/2	1	11 1/2	10 1/2	1											
45 1/2	30 1/2	Texas Gulf Sng.	700	60	59	59	1 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	1	11 1/2	10 1/2	1	11 1/2	10 1/2	1	11 1/2	10 1/2	1	11 1/2	10 1/2	1	11 1/2	10 1/2	1	11 1/2	10 1/2	1											
30 1/2	19	Texas & Pac.	25300	30 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	2 1/2	96 1/2	84	12 1/2	96 1/2	84	12 1/2	96 1/2	84	12 1/2	96 1/2	84	12 1/2	96 1/2	84	12 1/2	96 1/2	84	12 1/2	96 1/2	84	12 1/2											
15 1/2	12 1/2	Texas Gulf Sng. pf.	100	126	126	126	0	65 1/2	58	7	65 1/2	58	7	65 1/2	58	7	65 1/2	58	7	65 1/2	58	7	65 1/2	58	7	65 1/2	58	7											
103 1/2	120	Union Oil	100	126	126	126	0	65 1/2	58	7	65 1/2	58	7	65 1/2	58	7	65 1/2	58	7	65 1/2	58	7	65 1/2	58	7	65 1/2	58	7											
41	33	Timken	3900	36 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	2 1/2	20 1/2	14 1/2	6	20 1/2	14 1/2	6	20 1/2	14 1/2	6	20 1/2	14 1/2	6	20 1/2	1																		

[illegible]

MICHIGAN FACES OHIO STATE TEAM

Compete Today in Track Meet
at Ann Arbor—Former's
Strength, Luck, Good Luck

Strength Is on Cinders

cial)—University of Michigan's track team will open its 1924 season here today against Ohio State University. The Michigan team, defenders of the Intercollegiate Conference championship which it won last year, has been a real problem to Coach S. J. Farrell this spring.

After weeks of outdoor practice indications are that Michigan will have a well-balanced squad as far as the track and field team is concerned.

Michigan's outdoor season, following the end of the relay season, comprises only two dual meets in addition to the Conference competition. After the Ohio State meet today, the Michigan squad will journey to Urbana, Ill., next Saturday for a test with the University of Illinois track squad.

Michigan's strength this season lies in the hands of its stars, DeHart, Hub-

ward '25 in the broad jump, J. K. Brooker '24 in the pole vault, L. G. Wittman '25 in the dashes and C. A. Roinke '25 in the half mile. These men are certain point winners in both of the dual meets and the "Big Ten" competition.

Besides Wittman, Michigan has two excellent dash men in E. J. Higgins '25 and Goldwater '24. These men will take care of the 100 and 220-yard dashes. N. P. Feinsinger '26 is an additional prospect for the 320, although he will probably be used in the 440 with C. C. Purdy '24 and W. D. Roesser '25, members of the squad last year.

Michigan is exceedingly strong in the

half-mile with Capt. W. H. Hattendorf '24, C. A. Heinke '25, R. H. Freyburg '26, and H. C. Cochran '24 who have won several races as members of the Michigan two-mile relay team recently.

In the mile, Coach Farrell has several veterans, all capable runners, including J. A. Bowen '24, R. A. Hicks '24, M. C. Reinke '26, and D. C. Ward '26.

R. H. Callahan '28, Harry Davis '27, and G. O. Reiskirk '24 form a trio of two-milers who can be expected to hold their own, while in addition to Herbert Coach Farrell will base his work

Aubrey '24 and S. H. Hulse '25 for the hurdle events.

yet reported for the Hammer throw, and Michigan will probably not compete in this event.

J. K. Brooker '24 has been clearing the bar around 12ft. 10in. in the vault and in addition will throw the discus. He is the only pole vaulter on the varsity squad. Doyle will also hurl the discus.

In the javelin throw Michigan will also be weak with no present candidates reporting.

Michigan has a pair of excellent high jumpers in D. E. MacEliven '25 and Ray Smith '24, both capable of doing better than six feet.

Coach Farrell is rather disappointed over the number of candidates reporting for track at Michigan, as most of the men who would naturally be available for the weights have joined the spring football squad and will not be out for track.

Michigan must depend on its stars in the present and the well balance of the squad as a whole on the cinders. The squad follows:

May 10—Ohio State University at Ann Arbor; 17—University of Illinois at Urbana.
June 7—Intercollegiate Conference meet at Chicago.

CORNELL ATTACK TOO POWERFUL FOR YALE

ITHACA, N. Y. May 10 (Special).—Cornell University had no difficulty in defeating Yale University in Northern Division Intercollegiate Lacrosse

League championship game here yesterday by a score of 9 to 0. In team work passing and defensive play, the Cornellians were clearly superior. The game was played in a downpour which

made the field slippery and materially cut down the speed of players. Yale was further handicapped by not being well-shod for a wet field.

J. A. Rooney '24 opened the attack for the Red and White driving through the Yale defense early in the game. Rooney also contributed a brilliant goal in the second half on a back-hand shot. N. A. Herman '28 substituted for Capt. C. E. Cassidy '24 and played brilliantly with the Red and White.

planity, showing three goals. Bernard Meyer '24 was another big factor in the Cornell attack. For Yale, Capt. J. L. Radel '24 starred. Most of the play was in the Yale territory. The summary:

CORNELL	YALE
Bowditch, 1st a.	1st d. Radel
Meyer, 2d a.	2d b. Barlow
.....	3rd d. Perkins
Rooney, 3d a.	4th c. Caldwell
Cassidy, Herman, 3rd d.	3rd a. Sumner
Pfann, 2d d.	2nd a. Morse

Benish, 1st d.....	1st a. Gllma
Morris, cp.....	oh. Friedler
Kearney, p.....	lh. Nelson
Jennings, lh.....	p. McKeon
Hall, oh.....	cp. Root

Stalnton, g. g, Anderson
Score—Cornell University 9, Yale University 0. Goals—Herman 3, Rooney 2, Meyer 2, Bowdish, Harris, for Cornell. Referee—N. C. Barnard. Swarthmore. Judge

of play—H. T. Vletz, Harvard. Time—Two 20m. halves.

PENN SPORT COUNCIL

DECLINES A REQUEST

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 10—Declaring it would be inconsistent to do so, the University of Pennsylvania council of athletics have declined to request the United States Lawn Tennis Association to review its interpretation of the player-writer rule as it affects W. T. Tilden, 26, national tennis champion. The General Alumni Society of the University recently asked the council of athletics to make such a request of the U. S. L. T. A.

A resolution adopted by the council said:

"Inasmuch as the council of athletics of the University of Pennsylvania is charged solely with the administration of undergraduate athletics, and also because the principle of the player-writer rule is incorporated in our own rules, we feel that it would be inconsistent on our part to request the United States Lawn Tennis Association to review its action on the subject of the player-writer rule."

HARVARD LACROSSE TEAM WINS
Harvard University's lacrosse twelve defeated Princeton University's eleven in a game played at Princeton, N. J., last Saturday.

defeated the Union College twelve of Schenectady, N. Y., on Soldiers Field yesterday afternoon by a score of 6 to 1, in a steady drizzle of rain. With all its first-string men available for the first time, the

Crimson displayed the teamwork it has been striving for all year and looked far better than at any other time. Capt. W. G. Thomas (ES) and C. L. Nunnaker (OCC) starred for the Crimson, each scoring two goals.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".



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A Popular Short Story From
the Thirteenth Century

A SMALL book stands on one of my bookshelves in an inconspicuous place, where it remains most of the time forgotten. But there is this difference between the books that stay in a room and the books that visit: the back of a book (in my experience) is a reminder of what is printed inside of it, and so the book that stays is likely to keep itself more or less in memory by occasional seeing, when a more important book that has visited is quite forgotten. Perhaps this is a reason why there are some people (as we all know them) who delay so long about returning a borrowed book. Why, I have even borrowed a book myself and kept it around, and got so used, as it were, to seeing it around, and postponed, in a perfectly natural way, taking it back, that eventually the return of it has been almost like presenting the owner with a book. So the back of this neglected little book reminds me that what is inside antedates books as we nowadays know them, yet offers an idea of "what the public wanted" when story-tellers literally told stories and there were no printing presses to record them.

The little book, in short, is a collection of tales current in the thirteenth century, as old French manuscripts preserved them, but as trouvères and minstrels told them, the trouvères to an audience gathered in the castle hall, the minstrels to an audience gathered in the kitchen or on the village green. The distinction has been made that the trouvères, living usually in a nobleman's castle and composing their tales to entertain the nobleman, his family and guests, were a literary "aristocracy," whereas the minstrels, professional strollers whose literary wares brought them a more or less precarious living from this place to that, were in and of the contemporary "democracy." A minstrel might be called in to entertain an aristocratic audience, but the trouvère would never condescend to amuse the miscellaneous. The trouvère was in the same social class with the troubadour, but the troubadour was a lyric poet, who specialized in love-making and chivalry, and the trouvère was a story-teller. As for the minstrel, he might sing or recite, entertain with prose or verse as circumstance seemed to warrant, for it was the part of wisdom to have something for all tastes, if you wandered up and down the world and depended on your powers of entertainment for temporary board and lodging and a variable reward of jingling coin. Sometimes the minstrel traveled alone, with his viol hung from his shoulders; perhaps he had a bear with him, a partner, or a company of singers and dancers.

One needs a stage setting (as one

imagines it) for the enjoyment of these medieval tales. I think of a minstrel, rather a tattered minstrel at that, but with a cheerful twinkle in his eye that indicates a philosophy superior to a patched jerkin and a hole or two in his hose, telling to all and sundry on the village green the tale of that gentle knight, Messire William, his beautiful palfrey, "grey and of a wonderful fair colour, so that no flower was so bright in semblance," and how thereby he won the hand of a lovely demoiselle. For this Messire William, as all gentles may know, was

habit, and neither the sleepy riders ahead nor the sleepy riders behind missed him. So the demoiselle rode through the dark forest, and came without knowing where she was going to the manor of Messire William, and glad enough, though naturally surprised, they were to see each other. There was a chapel and a chaplain right there in the manor, and so they were married at once, and even before the mercenary parent and the inconsiderate uncle had missed the most important member of the bridal company. They missed her eventually, but that was all the good it did them. So the minstrel told his tale, and I suppose passed his feathered hat for recompense, long before anybody had imagined such a thing as a popular magazine.

R. B.

The Toiler and the Star

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is all a part of the long day's work
Hard to do but worse to shirk,
And I stand in a street-car crowded
round
With many others homeward bound;
Wondering, some of us, why we go
Back and forth when the flesh says no;
Questioning how to find our way
Through the tangled cares of another
day.
I turn my head toward the waiting
night
And there in the heavens, glowing
bright,

Comes travelling straight and swift a
star
And follows the course of the crowded
car.
Ride we fast or ride we slow
Just so far does the great star go.
Is it watching and guarding the street-
car's load
Or simply keeping its own straight
road?
Who can say? But I confess
Gone is all my weariness,
While the deep-eyed star in the night-
blue sky
Comes sweeping on eternally.
Elizabeth Challis Adams.

Victory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PERSON who had been unjustly treated and who was torn by thoughts of resentment, wounded pride, self-justification, and other kindred beliefs, on opening a book noticed the following stanza:—
"Yield not to temptation,
For yielding is sin;
Each victory will help you
Some other to win."

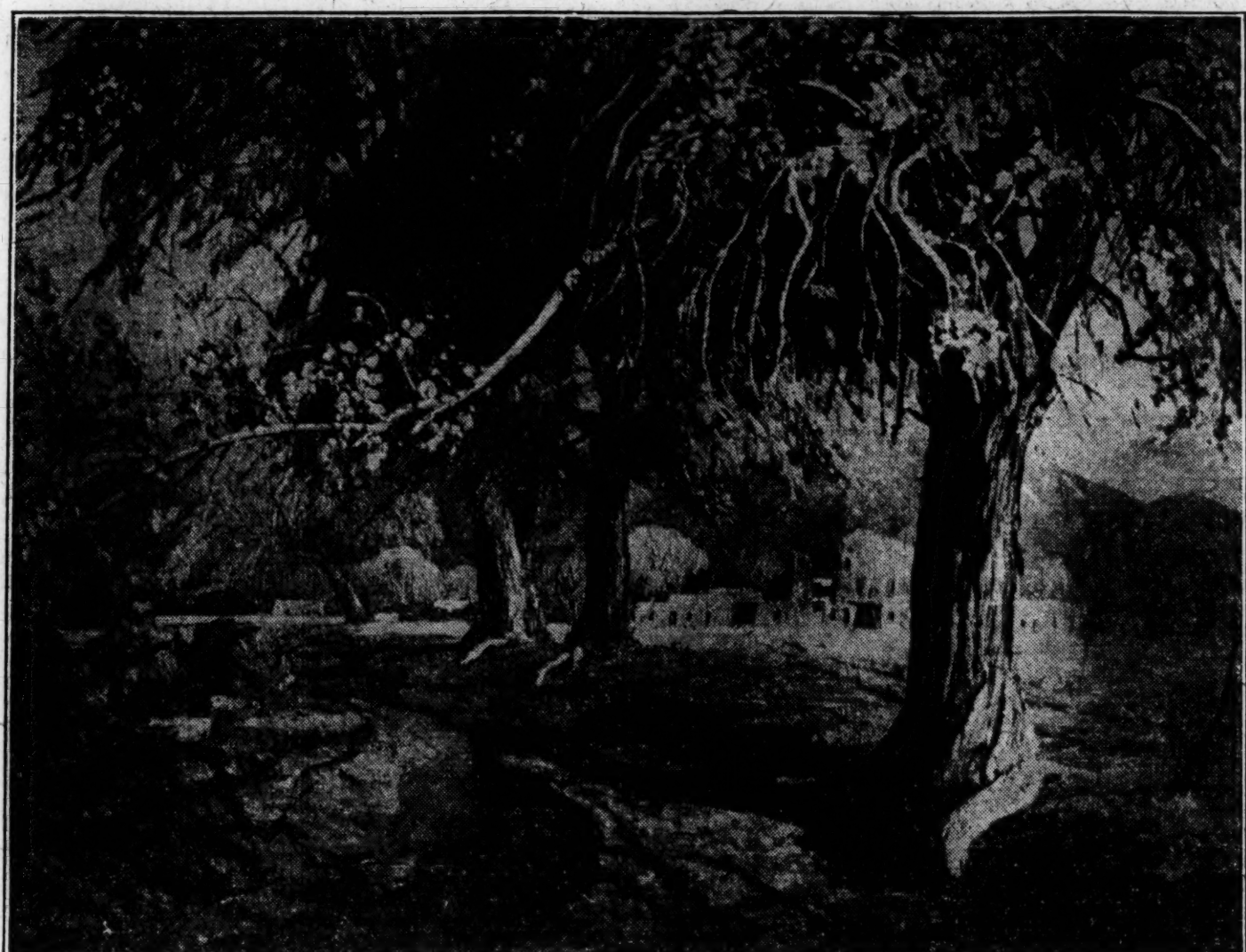
This was studied and pondered, until he was able to cast out of his thought the miserable beliefs which were causing his unhappiness. Moreover, one who seemingly had done him an injury was treated with loving-kindness instead of being met with harsh, angry words, which otherwise would have been spoken. Thus a victory over the belief of self could be recorded. In a consciousness where love dwells, peace and happiness are found.

In Christian Science we learn how always to overcome any thought unlike good which may have found temporary lodging in our consciousness; for through Christian Science we find that evil is unreal. Evil is not person, place, or thing; it never was, is not, and never will be true. Man has no selfhood apart from God, good. Every time we cast out or destroy an erroneous thought from within our mental realm, we overcome or triumph over a belief that would impede our progress toward the ability to claim and enjoy man's rights and heritage as a child of God. There is nothing really to be destroyed: for God is All, and that All is infinite good. Man is the image and likeness of omnipotent good. There appears, however, to be a false, mistaken belief of a carnal mind, which is a network of wrong thinking about God and man. As Paul puts it: "The carnal mind is enmity against God." Good. Since God is boundless good, we have nothing to fear; and for every belief of hate, jealousy, animosity, spite, revenge, and avariciousness annihilated, we are able permanently to entertain those ideas born of Truth and Life, such as love, kindness, peace, benevolence, generosity, mercy, and kindness.

To win, to be conqueror over false mental intruders, which sometimes seem to be very real, is to recognize their powerlessness, their utter worthlessness or nothingness, and continuously to reflect and radiate the qualities of divine good, Love. If we prove ourselves victors over a falsity, we are stronger to overcome another, finding it easier to bring about its destruction. Thus we grow into the divine naturalness of manifesting good, which means the obliteration of the claims of evil.

We should never become discouraged if, to human sense, our progress seems slow; and that is just what error would have us become—discouraged. Discouragement is an entering wedge that would admit a host of false beliefs which would have to be destroyed ere we progressed in good. And, moreover, we may be accomplishing more of good, bringing more into manifestation, than we have realized. One error destroyed is a prophecy of the destruction of all the beliefs of evil. Think of the peace and happiness that will ultimately be ours! Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 563): "For victory over a single sin, we give thanks and magnify the Lord of Hosts. What shall we say of the mighty conquest over all sin?" It is foolish and vain to dwell on the seeming hardships, dreariness, or boasted pleasures of error; they are merely ready for annihilation. Our opportunities to destroy the machinations of evil are too valuable for us to spend time in listening to the whisperings of error, which is really the yielding to wrong. But, says some one, how are we to escape hearing, mentally, the seductive arguments of evil? The answer might be given in the words of Mrs. Eddy in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210): "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them. It is plain that nothing can be added to the mind already full." As we do this, there will be no opportunity to hear the voice of error and to yield to temptation.

As we continue in our consecrated endeavor to become victorious over all false beliefs, we are better able to obey the admonition of Paul: "Let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not." When we become so imbued with the desire to obtain the victory over error that we shall not be "overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good," we shall cease to think of recompense or reward. As "heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ," when evil is overthrown by love, then we shall realize the good we have manifested. As goodness always carries its reward, we shall find our harvest is abundant. And what is the harvest? It is the conquest of Truth over error, the wondrous victory of overthrowing, destroying, the evil beliefs which bring about sin, disease, and death. The contemplation of this victory is a foretaste of the complete bliss that awaits us.



Photograph by School of American Research

Cottonwoods Along the Acequia. From a Painting by Sheldon Jackson

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily
Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, \$5.00 per year; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage extra. Single copies 6 cents.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor
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London: 270 Madison Ave., W. C. S. E.
Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved. The Monitor is a member of the A. B. C. (Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Published by
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal
The Christian Science Sentinel
The Herald of Christian Science
The Herald of Christian Science
The Christian Science Quarterly

"courteous and chivalrous," the "very pattern of the fair and perfect knight." But his lands, alack, brought him but two hundred pounds of wealth. The ancient manor in which he lived, when not away at a tournament, was in the deep heart of a wood; but he must have been away often, for, as the minstrel tells us, he "rode to tournaments in hope of gain as well as in quest of honour." An able knight, it seems, might eke out his income by jousting, which incidentally shows that picturesque institution in an unfamiliar light with professional jousts as well as amateur. The father of the demoiselle lived in a castle some two miles distant, and Oh, but he was haughty and mercenary! But the knight and the demoiselle were each devoted to the other, and often the knight rode his palfrey by a path to the forest, and the demoiselle came to the wall of her father's castle, and so for their solace they spoke each other through a little gap in the wall, but ever between them was the deep and perilous fosse, set thickly about with hedges of thorn and spine, so that never closer might they meet."

It is not for me, in a busier time, to tell the tale as the minstrel told it. Our Messire William had a rich uncle, whom he took into his confidence, and the rich uncle promised to use his influence with the mercenary parent to speed the suit of his comparatively indigent but otherwise acceptable nephew. Away rode Messire William to a tournament (for business is business) and away rode uncle to the castle—but instead of asking the demoiselle's hand for his nephew, he asked it for himself! We know without telling how metely the mercenary parent regarded that proposal, how little he consulted the demoiselle. The plans were made for the wedding; the guests, invited to the castle the day before, were to ride early next morning to a chapel in the forest. And the first Messire William knew of all this was when he had returned home from the tournament, and there came a varlet from the castle asking him to lend his palfrey for the bride to ride on! With so many guests the castle was short of transportation, though even so, it seems an odd request to make of Messire William. But so it happened. It seems a little surprising that Messire William loaned his palfrey. But so also it happened. The varlet departed with the palfrey, and Messire William "shut himself fast within his chamber, to brood upon his grief."

"Now, shortly after midnight the moon rose very bright, and shone clearly in the heavens." And when the warden at the castle, who had been half asleep after the festivities, saw this brightness, he thought it dawn, and awakened the castle. Everybody was up and about, though still half asleep, and presently the procession was winding in single file through the dark forest. But when the palfrey came to a familiar path he left the wider way by force of

Raisuli's Youth

"I WAS born at Zinat," said the Sheriff. "You have seen the village, small houses with great roofs that you cannot pick out at a distance, and the hedges of cactus that even dogs cannot get through. It was but a gun-shot to the top of the mountain, which commanded a wide view. I used to sit up there for hours and look at the country—not like these hills but a rolling plain, golden with corn. I could see the women gleaning, and they used to make a shelter out of a hawk spread on a pole for the heat of noon, and later, when it was cool, they would sit in a circle among the corn-sheaves and beat out the grain with wooden flails. I could hear their song like a thread, and away by the river I could see the boys bathing, but I never wished to be with them. I was happier alone. On the horizon were the hills of Beni Mesaur, from which came my mother. . . .

"When I was ten or eleven, I was a 'talib' able to read and write and repeat the sayings of the Prophet. For this reason an 'alim,' a very learned man who came to the village, was interested in me and told me many things. I used to look after his mule for him in order that he would talk to the more. He had the gift of speech, and he could make men weep or laugh. I decided that I would do the same; so I collected some of my friends (many were older and bigger than myself), and we went round the neighbouring villages with small white flags, to collect money for the alim who, as many wise men, was very poor. Sometimes people laughed at us, and would not give. Then I spoke to them, and remembering the eloquence of my master, my words became words to pierce their hearts, and they said to us, 'Take this and that,' even more than they could afford."

"When, after some days, we returned and poured the money into the alim's robe, he blessed me and said that I should travel much and acquire much wealth. After that my spirit was restless, and I would make up speeches on the mountain and declaim them to the birds and the goats. . . . I wanted to know everything that had happened in the past, for, in those days, I believed that all wisdom lay in books. The right was not with me, for it is the study of one's neighbours that brings wisdom. . . .

"When my feet grew too restless, I collected the same boys once more and, with white handkerchiefs tied round our heads, and staffs cut from olive-trees, our jellabas kilted up, we made a pilgrimage round the shrines of the neighbourhood. You have seen them, perhaps—a pile of whitewashed stones under a bush from which flutters a strip of white stuff, or a Qubba high on a hill. We took nothing with us, neither water nor food, but the villagers gave to us plentifully—we had no need to beg—and some of them, who remembered me, said, 'Here is the little messenger. Tell us stories, oh, master! Make us a speech, so that we can see

if our ears played us tricks.' I told them many stories, but always of war. "It was at Tetuan that I finished my education. . . . I knew the four codes of Islam and could interpret them according to the Koran. The mountains were shut out by the walls of Tetuan, and I thought of them no more. It was my intention to be a lawgiver and a poet. For my world was closed between the covers of my books. When I went back to Zinat, people said, 'He is a Faqih' (a holy and wise Moslem), and came a long distance to consult me. In the daytime I used to explain to them the law of the Prophet and the solution of their difficulties, and at night, I used to walk on the mountainside and watch the stars. Have you thought how great a part the stars play in our lives?—how the Prophet (may Allah bless him) spent nights in the desert, communing with them, how Jesus, the Breath of God, and David the father of Solomon, studied them while they kept their flocks? It was in these nights that I wrote verses, but none that were worthy of remembrance. Most of my wealth I gave away for it seemed to me that earning and silver did not live well together. The people heard of this, and, knowing that I had the baraka (special blessing), they came to me for the more for advice."—Raisuli Forbes, in "The Sultan of the Mountains."

Comrades

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
From Hampstead Heath to Highgate
I walked across the snow,
Thinking of well-beloved men
Who walked there long ago.

I saw the silver beeches
Shining against the sky
As Constable had painted them
A hundred years gone by.

Somewhere, I knew, among them,
Had sung, on some dim bough,
An unforgetten nightingale
The world hears singing now.

And suddenly I thought there fell
A splendor on the day:
A breeze that came from dreamland
Those hundred years away.

Keats called across the valley,
And Coleridge from the height,
And Shelley, Lamb, and Hazlitt
Stood shining in the light.
And then we walked together
Across the wintry hills.
Our frosty pathway seemed a dance
With April daffodils.

All arm in arm they came along,
Singing brotherly,
From Hampstead to Highgate
Over the snow with me—
Odell Shepard.

Experience

Experience cannot be criticized by
our idea of what experience ought to
be like; it can be criticized only by
more experience.—Sir Walter Raleigh.

FEBRUARY thaws have melted enough snow high in the mountains to fill the acequias; those ditches which were in use as irrigation systems long before the Spaniards exploited the new world. Past the sunbaked adobe village the water runs down to the alfalfa fields. The old church with its curious twin bell towers, built in the days of the Conquistadores, stands guard over the low brown houses which cluster around it. Three great cottonwoods, their bark twisted and brown, send down their thirsty roots to the waters of the acequia. They have grown giant-strong with wide-spreading branches here in a land of stunted desert shrubs, since they have always been able to moisten their roots in the seepage of this tiny stream.

Blue and gold are the colors which Sheldon Parsons painted into this February day—the blue and purple of distant mountains, and the blue of the sky reflected in the acequia waters. Flaked gold are the adobe walls of the village and the ancient church with its deep shadowed doorway. Bronze and tan are the gnarled tree trunks. Bare gray branches spread out against the clear winter sky, with a few seared yellow leaves clinging on until the March winds shall scatter them over the fields.

Sheldon Parsons paints these New Mexico landscapes with a sure hand, for he knows the secret of the blue skies and the clear air which make distant scenes unbelievably near. He has the gift of taking nature's color palette as she presents it and of transferring a beautiful moment to his canvas.

Wild Birds of the Plains

One of the commonest and best loved of the wild birds of the north-west American plains is the meadowlark. He is the first genuine songster of the spring. While the snow still lingers in the valleys or lies in fast disappearing patches on the uplands, he comes, a glad burst of song and color. You look for him for days, and then one morning he is there before breakfast.

He is a friendly bird. His notes are heard at all hours of the day and night. Usually his best singing is in the early morning, but I have often heard him at midnight when the moon was shining, and occasionally when it was pitch dark. He has a variety of songs, all easily detected because the bird is so easily found on the prairies. He has an intricate flight song—a medley of rapid notes delivered from midair as he flies from one vantage point to another. Schuyler Mathews asserts that the song of the meadowlark is not joyous but plaintive. That may be true of the eastern type, but is certainly not true of the meadowlark of the plains. The notes are definite and sharply outlined; not pathetic but joyous, joyous, sonorous, brilliant.

From upland or field of grain the lark hunting springs into the air, beginning his song almost as soon as he leaves the ground. He ascends in a long, slanting flight to perhaps a height of forty or fifty feet, then sinks

slowly earthward on balanced wings, continuing to sing the entire time he is in the air, the final note being a pianissimo barely heard as the bird drops out of sight. The song is rapid, brilliant, ecstatic, the quality of tone exceedingly vibrant.

To me this songster is the artist of the fields. His black plumage with patch of snow upon outstretched wings, the measured flight and deliberate direction, the rapid ascent, gentle balancing, and sinking; the variety, finish, and beauty of his song as well as its fine abandon rank him above the bobolink, vesper sparrow, song sparrow, meadowlark, and goldfinch.

The sun is down and the night softly feathers the fields and hollows with downy mist—little breathings of white just a bit above the earth. From the south comes the quivering cry of the plover, while nearer at hand the night hawks are at their midair gambols, uttering short squeaks and curving swiftly to earth with resonant booming.

When startled, the plover leaps into the air on fluttering wings, and often circles about the disinterested several times, uttering a soft, bubbling whistle. That tremulous cry is so pleading, coaxing and confiding, so rippling-tender, that no one who cares for birds could harm him. This bird has often run ahead of me over the ground on the daintiest and most graceful legs grown on a bird, trying to divert my attention from its young ones. In the bright sunshine the soft-golden plumage bronzed into fawn.

But it is the evening serenade of this plover that appeals to the ears and the heart. He will alight upon a fence post at dusk, extend his sickle wings and utter a long, sweet ripple of tone, each note having numerous overtones. That penetrating cry of sweetness, with its three or four notes, is the legend of summer twilight upon the plains, the very voice of dusk and stillness, of wistfulness and mystery.

The burrowing owls or Billy owls live in holes in the ground. During the day you may see them standing like statues near the entrance to their burrows, never moving as you approach until you get within a certain range, and then disappearing. I used to walk out into the vast stretches of the James River Valley at night when the moon was shining and everything was still. As I wandered on into the stupendous levels the owls would cry their derision from mound or fence-post in such tones of human ridicule that I was tempted to suspect a gang of boys masquerading as funmakers amid the shadows. The sound was wild, ironical, a sharp ho-ho, ho-ho, with the final syllable strongly accented, and the taunt delivered exultantly. Now almost at my elbow I would hear a solitary ho-ho, but would no more than a joke in that direction when just behind me would be shouted other cries of derision. I would peer into the gloom to see whence came this new mockery, only to see nothing and become conscious of the vast stillness and vaster loneliness. Still puzzled and trying to fix the origin of the mimicry, I would proceed across the fields only to hear from various directions new peals of uncanny laughter.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1924

EDITORIALS

THE decision of the Congress of the United States to legislate against Asiatic immigration has a significance and an international importance far greater than may at first sight appear. The questions at issue are not simply whether it was a wise thing or a foolish to overthrow the "gentlemen's agreement," or whether the methods adopted by either side were good diplomacy or bad. Nor does the main importance of the action of Congress consist in its direct effects on Japanese-American relations. The real significance of the incident is that it represents another stage in the development of what is probably going to be the most difficult of all the great international problems of the twentieth century—the readjustment of the relations between the European races and the Asiatic.

The problem centers on two main factors. The first is the determination of the white race, and especially of the Anglo-Saxon branch of it, to keep its stock pure—to prevent intermarriage between its own members and those of the brown, yellow, or black races. It is not yet clear how far the rest of the peoples of Europe share that sentiment. Color feeling is certainly much less strong in France than it is in the English-speaking world. But it undoubtedly exists there, as well as in Germany, and elsewhere. Coupled with this objection to intermarriage is a vehement determination, especially in the New World, to prevent Asiatics from entering undeveloped territory because their different ideals of life prevent them from assimilating themselves rapidly to the local civilization and because their low economic standards enable them to undersell the labor of the European. The feeling against Asiatic immigration is equally strong in the United States, in Canada, in Australasia, and in South Africa.

The second factor is the growth of a parallel movement for independence and equality with the white race throughout the continent of Asia. Twenty years ago it hardly existed. Today it is one of the most powerful solvents of the ancient slumber and inertia of the East. It is at its strongest in Japan, which has successfully taken over the main elements of modern civilization, which has established its title to recognition as one of the great powers, and which bitterly resents exclusion as involving an imputation of inferiority on her people. But it is hardly less strong in Turkey, Arabia and Persia, in India and in the Philippines, and it is growing fast in China. Asia has begun to resent the claim of the West to superiority and to the right to interfere in its affairs while barring Asiatics from entry into the white man's land on equal terms with others.

It is the color feeling thus engendered that makes the internal problem of the British Commonwealth so difficult. The transition toward self-government in India itself would not be so troublesome if it were not for the constant irritant of the treatment of Indians in other parts of the Commonwealth. Indians claim that, as citizens of that Commonwealth, they are entitled to move freely about it. The Dominions utterly refuse to allow them to enter their territory, and the white minority in Kenya, where Theodore Roosevelt went to shoot big game, are organized in arms to insure that local Indians do not enter the highlands where they live. And incidents there and in South Africa, where anti-Indian feeling is running very high, react continually to inflame public sentiment in India itself and to make difficult the working out of constitutional reform.

It is clear that the question of the color line is rapidly changing from a local to a world issue. It is a problem of vast and incalculable dimensions. It contains within itself unimaginable possibilities for good or evil to the human race. If it is unwisely or wrongly handled it may end in a lineup of white versus color which will produce a conflict far more savage and destructive than that which broke out in 1914. If it is handled wisely and rightly it will produce the basis for lasting understanding and fruitful co-operation between the two great halves of mankind. There is no broad or easy road to a solution. It will need great patience, tolerance, understanding of other people's points of view, coupled with inflexible firmness and decision in standing for what wisdom directs as the right and farsighted course. And there is no time to lose. The forces at work are gathering momentum every hour and it behooves every large-visioned citizen to consider how this new phase of the world problem is to be rightly met.

IT SEEMS to be the sincere desire of the accredited representatives of the Filipino people, Manuel Quezon and his associates, now in Washington to urge the claims of the Philippines for complete political autonomy, to insure, by whatever measure is approved by Congress, a stabilization of industry and an era of peace and prosperity. Quite wisely, it must be admitted, the Insular Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington has decided to shorten by ten years the period provided by the so-called Fairchild bill during which the American protectorate should continue. By the terms of the amended measure it is proposed that after the elapsing of twenty years the President of the United States shall, without the formality of a plebiscite or of further action by the American Congress, proclaim the independence of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Other important amendments made by the Insular Affairs Committee may so shape the bill that it will receive the approval of the Filipino delegation. They are conscious of the wishes of the President that some form of effective protection be continued. But it is proposed by the measure agreed upon in committee that the extraordinary powers which it was proposed should be

vested in a Resident Commissioner as the representative of the Government of the United States shall be exercised only by the President of the United States. Another wise provision proposed is that no officer of the American Army or Navy shall be eligible to appointment as Resident Commissioner.

While the proposed bill does not offer that full measure of autonomy desired by the ambitious leaders of the Filipino people, it does, if it becomes a law, commit the United States irrevocably to a program which will, with the passage of a score of years, bring the realization desired. Señor Quezon is quoted as having stated that he regards the committee's bill as a decided advance and a step in the right direction. It has been made apparent that, in the absence of interposition by House Democrats, who are said to be considering the advisability of insisting upon an amendment to the bill granting immediate independence, the measure as now drafted offers the fullest measure of relief which the Administration feels disposed to grant. There has been introduced in the Senate, however, under the sponsorship of Senator La Follette, a bill providing for the immediate withdrawal of the United States from the Philippines. It may develop that a coalition of Democrats and La Follette Republicans will compel even greater concessions by the Administration.

ONE of the few surviving premiers who attended the Paris Peace Conference is Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa, and now his tenure of power is about to be submitted to the test of a general election. After the defeat of the governmental candidate in a by-election at Wakkerstroom early in April, the Parliament was dissolved and the electors will go to the polls about June 15. On May 2 the Prince of Wales had planned to sail from Southampton on one of his tours as "Ambassador for the Empire," hoping to arrive at Cape Town about May 19, but this visit has now been postponed.

The possibility of making the trip later depends on the outcome of the election. Should General Smuts be defeated, which correspondents of English newspapers in South Africa admit to be likely in view of the recently united opposition, consisting of the Nationalists, led by General Herzog, and the Labor Party, under Colonel Cresswell, the reception for the Prince would be embarrassed by the fact that the Nationalists have for years favored severing the imperial ties and proclaiming a republic. Such a break in the British Commonwealth of Nations would be an event of startling importance.

Is it likely to take place? Not in the immediate future, because the Labor Party is not republican in South Africa any more than in the British Isles, and without it the Nationalists will hardly gain a majority in the local Parliament. About the only thing that unites the Nationalists, who are mostly Dutch farmers—the original Boers—and the Labor men, who are chiefly English, is their common opposition to General Smuts and the South African Party of which he is the leader. Their coalition is supposed to be based on an agreement by the Nationalists not to press their demand for an independent republic at present and by the Labor men not to insist on Socialist measures against the Dutch farmers. The South African Party, both say, is controlled by the large mining companies, and from them the Labor men want higher wages. The Union of South Africa practices a high protection policy and the cost of living is high. Two recent strikes at Johannesburg have been forcibly put down, and the miners feel resentment.

The grudge of the Nationalists goes further back. Not only did many of them, like Mr. Naude, the recently elected candidate at Wakkerstroom, serve against the English in the Boer War, but they blame General Smuts and his predecessor, General Louis Botha, for crushing too effectively the revolts of the former Boer Generals Beyers and Maritz in 1914. The Government's wish to conciliate them explains the light sentence recently imposed on the latter, reported by special cable to the Monitor on April 23—only three years without hard labor after a plea of guilty of high treason. General Herzog himself is an "unreconstructed Boer," and his attitude during the war caused the British much concern. He refrained, however, from overt acts. Now he says that the Prince of Wales would be welcome, no matter what party he is in power.

In the 1921 election the South African Party gained 78 seats, the Nationalists 43, and the Labor Party nine. On the eve of the dissolution the governmental majority had been reduced to four. General Smuts has been in power since 1919, and though he may be forced to retire temporarily the mixed Opposition cannot carry out any positive program. South Africa needs a farsighted leader, such as General Smuts is commonly considered.

IN AN address to a delegation of Republican women, students at the "Political Campaign School" conducted by the District of Columbia League of Republican Women Voters, President Coolidge, welcoming the visitors at the White House, almost parenthetically expounded a particularly valuable civic problem. He had spoken eloquently of the wisdom of adherence to party organizations, lauding the fidelity to their organizations displayed by Lincoln and Grant, and Cleveland and Wilson, and then diverged from what may have been regarded as the main topic under discussion to say to his visitors that if they had come to Washington expecting to find there the real seat of governmental power they were sure to be disappointed. The real seat of power, he declared, does not rest in Washington, but back in the homes represented by the women he was addressing.

No one will charge that the President sought, by modestly disavowing the possession, because of his posi-

tion, of unusual authority or power, and by tracing that delegated authority to its source, to flatter or cajole those who heard or might read his words. It is undeniable that he uttered a great truth. If those who listened and those who read will but realize their own responsibility, they will the more readily and the more willingly assume the responsibility that is theirs. A government representative in form will remain one in fact, and not in fact, until those who, by a proper exercise of their sovereign rights, see to it that only those honestly committed to the service of the people are placed in positions of authority and power.

It is not to be wondered at that there have been grave abuses of this authority in the past. The people have assumed to believe themselves impotent to correct or to stop these subversive practices. They have permitted the dishonest public servant to entrench himself in his position and to cling tenaciously to a trust at first unwisely bestowed and thereafter carelessly continued.

President Coolidge will not be accused, even by his political opponents, of making a false or cunning appeal by thus disclaiming, or seeking to disclaim, the possession of superior or extraordinary powers. He has gained throughout the years of his experience, a somewhat clear knowledge of true service, and through this a realization that a public official can serve properly and acceptably only as he makes expressive the deliberate judgments of those he seeks to represent. It is a sign of encouraging progress. Its deeper significance is seen in the appeal that those who have the right to be properly served see to it that their warrant of authority is properly written.

SEA songs, which have of late become, like marine pictures and ship models, the quest of antiquarians, are receiving fresh exposition in a book presently to come from the editorial hand of Miss Joanna C. Colcord of New York. The tunes and texts compiled by her are matters of oral tradition, finding their chief source in the memory of men who formerly served aboard sailing vessels. They offer, therefore, a different sort of comment from the paintings of whalers, the engravings of clippers and the whittled representations of frigates that decorate the parlors and lumber the garrets of houses in harbor towns or, perchance, that take up room in the shops of dealers and appear on show in collectors' galleries.

Being, indeed, a subjective record, disclosing the thoughts and feelings of the old-time sailor while at leisure in the fore-castle or at labor on deck, they must convey a larger and a truer message than any physical relics, not inherently works of art, can. The ballads and chanteys of the Colcord volume will speak, that is to say, in terms of all periods of civilization, rather than in those of the particular moment when the technique of the square-rig was at perfection.

But suppose there are persons who care only for the objective side. For them, abundant facts stand revealed in the words of the songs that Miss Colcord, herself a former voyager on an American merchantman, causes her friends of the sea to confess to. Do they seek knowledge about whaling? Here they have a dozen chapters of Melville's "Moby Dick" summarized in a stanza. Or do they wish information about the Liverpool and New York packet lines, or the Liverpool and Mobile cotton fleets? Everything can be learned here. And if they want to join, in fancy, the gold rush of 1849, sailing around the Horn to California, here they may do it.

Sea chanteys are no longer a living institution, according to Miss Colcord. They ceased to grow, her investigations prove, even before wind-driven vessels lost dominance on the ocean. The chanteys were ahead of the captain of the ship, if her conclusions are just, in acknowledging the inevitability of steam. And yet, sea chanteys without doubt have a wider influence today than they ever had. They are taking their place as a part of the fundamental music of the world. They may be considered, in fine, as a sort of popular epic, a modern Odyssey, that every little while requires new interpretation.

Editorial Notes

ONE of the treasures which the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley has brought to light is a community hut from New Zealand. It has a history of more than usual interest, being an example of that type of building which every Maori tribe used to erect for itself as a ceremonial and council chamber, and which of late years has become so scarce that the New Zealand Government has forbidden its export. This particular hut, despite the fact that the museums of the world have been vying with each other for possession of one, has been lying in a basement of the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington for the last fifteen years. In a few months it is to be sent back to New Zealand, and thus Londoners now have their first and last opportunity to examine this valuable relic which they have had in their possession for so long without knowing it, and which, now they have discovered it, they are going soon to lose!

A WEEK or more ago a play in one of the theaters in Boston, Mass., was refused advertising or other space in The Christian Science Monitor on account of the fact that at the first performance so much profanity was incorporated into it as to render it altogether objectionable to the average theatergoer. Visitors later in the week, however, remarked that they found nothing undesirable in the show and failed to notice the feature above mentioned. It now appears that Mayor Curley served an ultimatum on the company, following the first performance, that either the swearing or the play must stop. And the company chose the swearing. Congratulations to the Mayor.

A Lord Mayor in Hiding

STEADY rain falling all night and all morning on a water-logged landscape. Highway herbage thrusting out damp luxuriance across walls toward the road. Road: mud-colored and puddled, with all the animals of the Irish countryside rambling untethered along it, nipping at hanging leaves or cropping lush grass. Everywhere a tint of yellow in the fresh verdure as of stored sunshine; nowhere, despite the rain, a trace of dankness or mildew. Pigs in a paradise of pasturage; a look in their little eyes, one imagines, of ineffable satisfaction, and the rain pelting down on their bristles. A herd of sorrel cows splashing big feet in pools, their necks swaying sideways, their heads thrown back, now and then, with a heave and lick across their shoulders. The herd comes to a halt, wondering what to do about the little Ford advancing toward it. Behind, a small boy, bare-legged, head exposed and hair running wet, clears a path with shouts and a stick.

That is the south of Ireland when it rains—yesterday, today and tomorrow. That was the scene outside of Cork, back in the days of revolution; when the particular splashing car that barred the cows' advance, was searching for a rebel Lord Mayor, a Lord Mayor in hiding. At the joggling wheel sat a lieutenant of the Irish Republican Army, dressed in civilian clothes. He steered between disturbed ducks and animals as carefully as though he owned them.

Irish country roads lead usually between thatched cottages, bowered in verdure; Irish showers fall generally like a child's tears, soon come and soon forgotten. But on this Sunday morning a continued quiet downfall, overflowing cart-track cisterns underfoot and murmuring gently over the landscape, promised no immediate let-up.

The little car met a lorry-load of soldiers, steel-helmeted, grim-faced, with gun-muzzles bristling from the sides. The Ford did not stop. The soldiers looked at the driver, the driver looked ahead, and the little car sloped onward in apparent unconcern. Some time after the driver sighed heavily and wiped his forehead.

The car went on and on through ponds and paddly pools, through lonely swelling country, leaving Cork behind on the Granmire side. The sky slanted down rain and the roadside slopes rose up on either side to make a mystery of whatever lay behind. The road became less travel-worn, and left behind the last stray ducks and pigs. Once a gap in the slope showed a fresh-plowed field, with rain falling on black new furrows and sea gulls, white as snow, searching for slugs and worms.

The Ford continued. At last the line of telegraph poles on the right dodged off across country, with its single wire, bound, so the driver said, for the barracks over at the lookout. The road rounded a curve, came out unexpectedly upon a solitary little cove, and ran down to the edge of the ocean, where it stopped. The sea extended out in front—out to the misty, uncertain place where the sky met it in a gray horizon. Near at hand, by the shore, lay a thatched cottage, and a smaller cottage was up on the cliff above. Besides these and the lonely mist and the restless water out in front, the cove was deserted.

The driver pointed up. "He's up there," he said. Two minutes later we found the fugitive Lord Mayor, unshaved, collarless, blue-eyed, young, coming to meet us as we climbed right to the top of the cliff. Two Cork aldermen walked behind him, looking at us a little apprehensively.

The rain that was falling then, the uneasy water at high tide, sucking and sobbing over the shingle below, the fisherman's hut right behind with the grass growing on the thatch of its leeward side—all these will be the same in Ireland when lord mayors in hiding are only a memory. From the cliff the water of the cove seemed flat and oily as the rain beat upon it. Glistening kelp stems, newly thrown up by the tide and looking like snakes, coiled over the shore rocks. There were kelp stems, too, on the stone path leading up the cliff, where the farmer had recently been hauling them to his fields. He was a farmer both of land and sea. He rolled down his fisherman's boat to the ocean from his fields, and drew up seaweed from the waves to his pasture. One trade followed the other, and whether he was at the creaking oarlocks or the plow, the white sea gulls always followed his lonely wake.

Walking round the corner of the cliff in the rain, shortly after, the Lord Mayor paused and pointed with outstretched arm to the soldiers' barracks, a mile away. Men lived there, he said, who would have given much to learn his whereabouts. Talk of politics brought us back to the two-room hut again in time for lunch.

One man pulled out chairs, another at the hearth set all the sea-coals to winking red eyes by turning a bellows in the chimney. The hanging kettle started singing, the table was pulled up, all the men drew round, and then "Mary," from the fisherman's hut below, came up, carrying steaming food. For dessert there was blanc-mange, made of sea-moss gathered from the beach. The rain threshed over the rocks outside and we could hear the sea moving in distant agitation. Overhead the gale tugged fiercely at the thatch, while close at hand the kettle and cat made heartside duet. Talk grew low and we sat looking at the fire where the coals winked their little red eyes.

R. L. S.

Personalities in the French Elections

THE THREE figures who dominate tomorrow's French elections are described by William H. Crawford in Collier's. He writes of them from intimate and recent interviews: "The ascetic Poincaré, Premier of France, fighting to hold on. Briand, who thinks while he fishes, fighting to come back. Old Clemenceau, drowsing Tiger, apparently sated with the strife of men, but finding a sardonic satisfaction in the faint, far chirping of those who would call him once again to 'save France'."

"These are the Big Three of French politics, and I have been talking to them in order that their personalities and their views be better understood."

"As this goes to press, the French elections are at hand. A new Chamber of Deputies will result and its first duty upon assembling in Paris will be to record its judgment of Poincaré by giving him or refusing him a vote of confidence. If Poincaré is retained as President of the Council by a vote of confidence of the new Chamber of Deputies, it will mean the endorsement of his extreme policy in the Ruhr. If Briand, whom Poincaré succeeded, is restored to power, it will signify resentment over the crash of the franc and an attempt by the French Nation to adjust its affairs, particularly as related to Germany, on an economic basis. It will also signify a discouragement of real or alleged French militarism."

"In the unlikely event of Clemenceau being called back to direct the national policies, there would be closer co-operation with England and the United States. Also, France would be serving notice on Germany that the dropping out of Poincaré did not mean that France confessed wrongdoing in the Ruhr."

The Problem of the Color Line

General Smuts and His Future

Sea Ballads and Chanteys

The Proposed Philippine Compromise

The Real Seat of Government